

THE
ANTIQUARY:

70679

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii, sc. 3.



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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE First Commissioner of Works has just caused to be placed in the tea-room of the House of Commons the clerk's table, constructed of solid mahogany, which was rescued from the fire that destroyed the Palace of Westminster in 1834. It had been used in the House of Commons from 1706 until the fire of 1834. To meet the requirements of the union between England and Scotland in 1706, Sir Christopher Wren was employed to enlarge and reconstruct the internal fittings and furniture, by which St. Stephen's Chapel was adapted for the reception of the House of Commons, and his arrangement and fittings remained without alteration until the burning of the Houses of Parliament. The table corresponds, both in ornament and workmanship, with the style which belonged to the commencement of the last century, and it can be identified with the table represented by the artist Hickel in his picture of Pitt addressing the House of Commons presented to us by the Emperor of Austria. It is smaller than the table that replaced it, and which is still in use, but it is more artistic in construction. For many years it remained hidden in one of the lumber rooms attached to the Office of Works, where, however, it has always been treated with care under the traditional impression, of which the table itself supplies corroboration, that it was made from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It has now been cleaned and polished, and is a very handsome adjunct of the members' tea-room.

VOL. XXIII.

Remnants of the disused wooden throne of the Archbishops of Canterbury, mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Cavenish Bentinck, have been inspected by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who have caused three of the pillars, and some of the adjuncts (such as the carved mitre from the apex) to be placed in the Chapter Library. Horace Walpole is probably wrong in ascribing the carving to Grinling Gibbons. The stalls of the Dean and Chapter, at the west end of the choir, which bear the arms of Archbishop Sheldon, Primate from 1663 to 1677, were probably carved by Grinling Gibbons. They are fully thirty years older than the disused wooden throne, which was given to the cathedral by Archbishop Tenison in 1706. Seventy years later, the Rev. William Gostling, a minor canon of the cathedral, described this throne and the woodwork on each side of the choir in the following words: "The old monkish stalls, in two rows on each side of the choir, remained till the year 1704, when an Act of Chapter was made for taking away them and some old pews . . . and placing three ranges of seats or pews instead of them. . . ." This was executed in a very handsome manner, and Archbishop Tenison on this occasion gave the present throne. The whole is of wainscot; the canopy and its ornament raised very high on six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper imposts. In *Biographia Britannica* the expense is said to have been £244 8s. 2d., which seems more likely than only £70, at which the Hon. Mr. Walpole rates it, and says the carving was by Gibbons. Whether the famous Grinling Gibbons followed this business so late as 1706 may perhaps be doubted, but nothing here seems the work of so eminent an artist. The ornaments of the prebendal stalls have much greater appearance of being his performance.



The three circlets of lead, which are here engraved by Mr. G. Bailey, after the exact size and pattern of the originals, were found in a garden at Little Chester, near Derby, close to the remains of the Roman wall. They were at no great depth, and with them were coins, bits of pottery, and other small relics. They each weigh forty-eight grains. Can they

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be weights? So far they have puzzled several good Roman antiquaries, who look upon



them as unique. Can any of our readers furnish an explanation, or offer any probable conjecture?



With regard to the recent article and correspondence in the *Antiquary* on the subject of the last instances of "Hanging in Chains," Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., of Lea, writes to us: "The Brigg murder took place in 1824, and the trial was held in the Chapter House at Lincoln, the County Courts being in course of rebuilding. The architecture added greatly to the solemnity of the scene, and especially to the sentence, for it was night, and there were only two or three candles by the judge and the prisoner when the sentence was passed. I am not sure whether gibbeting was named in the sentence. I have a copy of the *Stamford Mercury* of that date, wherein it is stated that the body was to be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected and anatomized; but I know it was intended to be gibbeted, because the town of Brigg petitioned against it; and as the spot where the murder took place was on the footpath, and very near the first houses of the town, it would have been a shocking nuisance. The petition was granted, and no gibbeting took place at Brigg; but whether any gibbets were used afterwards, I do not know."



Sir Charles adds: "The only gibbet I remember in this county was near Saxilby, on the borders of Lincoln and Notts, for a murder committed at the beginning of this century, and I remember as a boy seeing one or two bones which had dropped through the irons lying below. The lane is called Gibbet Lane to this day."



In the *Antiquary* for February, 1890, attention was drawn to the proposed restoration of the remains of the old church and church-

yard of Old Town, St. Mary's, in the Scilly Isles. We are glad to say that the work has now been accomplished, according to the assurance of a capable correspondent, in a creditable manner. It was reopened for service on November 17. It had been generally supposed in the islands that the church only dated back to about 1645; but, during the work of restoring the remains, some interesting early work was brought to light—a Norman arch and pillars in the north wall; so that, beyond all reasonable doubt, a portion (at least) of the old church formed part of an earlier fabric that was erected here in the first half of the twelfth century.



The little church of Worthington, near Breedon, just on the Derbyshire borders of Leicestershire, is now undergoing careful repairs in the safe hands of Mr. Temple Moore, at the expense of Lord Scarsdale and Mr. Nathaniel Curzon. Black letter inscriptions, enclosed in rudely-drawn coloured borders, have been just brought to light on both the north and south walls of the nave. They are very fragmentary, but seem to be texts in the vernacular of Elizabethan date. Traces of earlier paintings are to be observed beneath them. The church has traces of Saxon work, and obvious Norman remains, but was considerably rebuilt in the Early English period. West of the priest's door, on the south side of the chancel, is a low-side window, which forms the lower part of a lancet.



We are compelled almost every month, in consequence of their number, to turn a deaf ear to appeals towards church restoration, and do not as a rule find any place for them, unless there is some really exceptional antiquarian feature involved in the repair; but the following communication from Rev. R. J. Simpson, rector of Metton, near Rough-ton, is such an ingenious appeal for help in repairing the roof of Felbrigg church, that it shall be given just as it reaches us. The rector writes: "I am just now much concerned about the principal brass in Felbrigg church, viz., that in memory of Sir Simon Felbrigg and his wife. It is getting much worn by the traffic during the Cromer season, and requires some better covering than the

ordinary matting of the aisle. But the first compartment of the roof above it is very unsound, so much so that the rain comes through, and upon every shower the lower half of this brass is under water. I can get no help in the parish. If any of your subscribers who are interested in the preservation of this ancient memorial would send me any contributions, as soon as a sufficient sum is received, I would have the roof thoroughly repaired, and a proper cover placed over the brass." Might not a box in the church to receive the contributions of the throng of Cromer season visitors be also useful?

We learn from the Ven. Archdeacon of Chester that the church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester, is being repaired—we will not say *restored*, lest it should be thought that its old features were being destroyed. The decayed stone is being replaced by fresh stone on the old lines, and with every care. It is the church of "the Randle Holmes," all of whom were connected with it; and the monuments of the family are to be found there. Funds are still sadly needed, for lack of which the bay of the nave, wherein one of the most interesting monuments of the Randle Holmes is placed, cannot as yet be attempted. Possibly some of the genealogical readers of the *Antiquary*, who admire that family of heralds and antiquaries would be glad to help in the work.

The tower of the fine cruciform church of St. Michael and All Angels, Lambourn, a little town in the midst of the Berkshire Downs, has become so seriously insecure from a settlement of the supporting arches, that, unless something is speedily done, a catastrophe may at any time occur. It was originally a low Norman tower, but an extra story was added by the Perpendicular architects, a weight which was too much for the arches to carry, and this, together with undermining the foundations by digging graves close to the footings, has had a result which might have been expected. The tower has, in fact, been mainly kept in its place for more than a century by massive balks of oak timber inserted as a help to the masonry, and is braced all round the outside by iron straps. Mr. Gilbert Scott and Mr.

Thompson, of Peterborough, have both inspected the tower, and report that immediate steps should be taken to render the structure safer. The vicar, the Rev. J. H. Light, is now appealing for funds to carry out the recommendation of Mr. Scott, which are approximately estimated to cost £2,000. The plans have been approved by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries for Berks.

The church of Lambourn is a most interesting one; the nave is of four bays, with late Norman arches, the capitals ornamented with foliage, some of which is rather of a Greek character; the west doorway is also late Norman, the arch enriched with chevrons, the *cap* of the shafts with Early English foliage and bands. On the south side of the chancel is a late Perpendicular chantry chapel, belonging to some almshouses adjoining the churchyard; it is fitted up with stalls for the almsmen, around a high tomb, with the brass of the father of the founder, John Estbury, 1485, and here the almsmen are still assembled to daily prayer, as the bedesmen were in pre-Reformation times. The neighbourhood of Lambourn is a great coursing country, and between the words of the inscription on the monument two dogs of heavy build are represented hunting a hare; a sheep is also introduced without horns. The Cotswold sheep in Gloucestershire have no horns; and yet on the outside of the Norman churches of Kilpick, Herefordshire, and Elkstone, Gloucestershire, the latter of which is on the Cotswold Hills, the head of a sheep is represented on each, which has horns like those of the Welsh sheep of the present day. Between the body of the church and the south-east chantry is an arch, which is ornamented with the ball-flower, and has on it very well executed alto-relievo representations of coursing, with a brace of greyhounds chasing a hare, and men blowing horns. On the other side are some fish, supposed to be trout, for which the little river Lambourn is famous. On the corbels are two grotesque figures—one of a man whose sleeves have buttons from the elbows to the wrist, like those of Robert Braunche on the celebrated Lynn brass; and the other the bust of a lady wearing a

wimple. It is highly probable that the representation of coursing and horn-blowing refer in some way to estates in this parish held by the serjeantry of keeping a kennel of harriers for the royal use; and of carrying the king's horn when he came to hunt within the hundred of Lambourn.



In the north transept of the church is a very handsome altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Essex and his wife Margaret, 1558, with their effigies in alabaster. There are several noteworthy brasses in the church, some of which commemorate the Garrard family, who, until not many years ago, held the great tithes of the parish of the deans of St. Paul's, to whose predecessor this rectory was granted by Canute, as is stated in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*. The manor of Lambourn was one of those given by King Alfred to his wife Elswitha, daughter of Ethelred, the "Big" Alderman of the Gairni—a different person from Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, who married Ethelfled, one of Alfred's daughters, and with whom he is frequently confounded.



We are glad to learn that Mr. F. J. Snell is about to make a thorough inspection of the old library of St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, which has been much neglected for the last fifty years. It used to be reported in the neighbourhood that this library was the depository of some important MSS. relative to the Puritan period. It would, indeed, be interesting if this library was to yield up the minutes of a Presbyterian "Classis," of which only two or three examples have come down to our times.



On December 10, 11 and 12 there were sold at the auction rooms of Thomas Birch, at Philadelphia, a most important collection of relics of George Washington, part of the estate of Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis, daughter of Major Lewis, the last surviving executor of the great general. In this collection were Washington's personal account-books, wherein he enumerated with his own hands the various items of money expended from time to time, and for what purpose; his original autographic survey-books; and his original ledger of Mount Vernon Distillery and Fishery, with his vouchers throughout of

his secretary's (Tobias Lear) correctness of the accounts. The collection of documents and letters contained his autograph list of slaves on eight folio sheets; his list of United States Loan Certificates; and his prophetic letter in relation to the abolition of slavery. The personal belongings consisted of his punch-bowl of rose china and silver ladle; his secretary candle-sticks; his mantel-clock; his music-books (the score of which he drew, and words in his handwriting); about seventy-five pieces of cut glass, china cups and saucers; Indian pipes presented to him by Indian chiefs; and a great variety of his books.



Another interesting find is reported in the excavations of Deepdale cave, near Buxton, conducted by Mr. Micah Salt. This time, in addition to a few minor relics, a curious Roman bronze fibula, with the very rare accompaniment of the pin intact, has been uncovered.



A course of lectures upon the "Rise of the Renaissance in England" will be given by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Assistant-Lecturer in Archæology at University College, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday, January 7, 1891, and the five following Wednesdays at 5.15 p.m. The lectures will deal mainly with the intellectual revival of the thirteenth century in Italy and in England, and will be fully illustrated by cartoons from contemporary pictures. One lecture will be devoted to early church painting in England. The syllabus and tickets for the course can be obtained by letter to Mr. Hewlett, 53, Colville Gardens, W.



Every antiquary, whose weakness (or in some cases strength) happens to be the reading of inscriptions on old stones, has had Mr. Pickwick's immortal "Bill Stumps" experience thrown in his teeth, often accompanied by the playful suggestion that all lettered monuments have been produced by that worthy gentleman or his imitators. Like a character in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, "he only does it to annoy, because he knows it teases." There is, however, a class of sham inscriptions fabricated by certain well-meaning persons which is quite as mis-

leading to the uninitiated as Bill Stumps' masterpiece, and to which attention should be directed. As an instance we have recently been asked why the tombstone of St. Piran, at Perranzabuloe in Cornwall, is not amongst the most highly-prized relics of the Ancient British Church. The tomb in question is thus described in the Rev. W. Haslam's book on this church. "Attached to the east wall was an altar built of stone and plastered like the rest of the interior. In 1835 it was taken down, and St. Piran's headless remains were discovered immediately beneath it. *A solid block of granite nearly a ton in weight, cut to the exact peculiar shape and dimensions of the original altar, has been placed over it, and as the altar is always likely to be more a tomb than an altar, the name of St. Piran has been deeply cut in the granite in early Roman characters!*" Thus is history manufactured in the most approved *fin du siècle* style.

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We understand that the magnificent collection of books, manuscripts, prints, curios, and other articles relating to Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands formed by the late Mr. W. Jackson. F.S.A., formerly of Fleatham House, St. Bees, will, in accordance with his last wishes, be presented to the Corporation of Carlisle, to be placed in Tullie House, which the Corporation propose to adapt for the purposes of a free library, museum, technical and art schools. Mr. Jackson was over forty years in making this collection, which, we believe, aimed at containing not only every book about Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands, but every book written by a native of those districts. This is a noble benefaction to the citizens of Carlisle, and following upon Mr. Robert Ferguson's gift of his prehistoric, Roman, and other antiquities found in Cumberland and Westmorland, starts Tullie House at once with high rank among provincial museums and libraries. Nothing succeeds like success: other presents came in, including nine beautiful water-colour drawings of places on the Roman Wall, presented by the artist Mr. David Mossman, whose skill in drawing scenes and objects of Roman antiquity is so well approved by his engraved

works in the *Lapidarium, Septentrionale*, and Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, and by his water-colours in the cabinets and portfolios of the Duke of Northumberland and other collectors.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

At Rome, in dredging the bed of the Tiber, some inscriptions have come to light of the time of Augustus, which, as they refer to the college of *quindecimviri*, are of unique importance.

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In the new quarter of the *Prati di Castello*, Rome, a marble capitol has been found, which, as it bears remains of a dedicatory inscription, must have been formed out of a base of some statue.

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At Malnate Varesino, Lombardy, a tomb of the age of iron has been discovered, containing fragments of brooches of Transalpine type, a bracelet of blue glass, and hard by a blade of an iron sword with handle of brass.

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Near Guillena, in Andalusia, has been found a dolman with gallery, the only one of that kind in that province of Spain. The roof is formed of enormous stone slabs, and the sides of large rough stones, a little over a metre in height.

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In the department of Podolia, Poland, in working the land on the site of an ancient forest, some bronze objects have been discovered, consisting of a sword and a helmet, both similar in type to those discovered in the ancient cemeteries of Italy, of prehistoric times. A fresh light is thus thrown on the wide diffusion of a people and civilization of a very early character.

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Dr. Orsi has now concluded his excavations at Locri. This season he first brought to light a well-preserved fort, which formed the key of defence for the ancient city. Three other forts were then explored. The archaeological plan of the whole site was to be ready for the Italian Government at the end of

November, and forthwith published. If they could be induced to resume their work on a larger scale, very important discoveries might be the result. It is well known that the Epigephyrian Locrians were the first amongst the Greeks to possess written laws, a code having been given them by Zaleucos in the middle of the seventh century B.C. Greek inscriptions of any kind are far from common in southern Italy, and any remnants of a legal character of so early a date would have a value far beyond reference to Magna Græcia. The last work done by Dr. Orsi before returning to his post at Syracuse was to completely unmask the ancient walls facing the sea, which, with the four forts on the hill overlooking the city, enable him to fix with sufficient certainty the long-sought site of the town itself.

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At Constantinople the museum Tshinili-Kiosk has been enriched during the last month with a large store of antiquities from Asia Minor. Amongst the chief additions we may mention the sculptures of Kyme (Cuma Eolica), amongst which are two replicas of the *apoxyomenos* (the head, however, is wanting) and a painted stele; a sepulchral relief found at Smyrna, with three figures of women; and the whole of the collection of the deceased Fachri Bey, Governor of Mitylene.

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The Egyptian collection of the Polytechnic Museum at Athens is to be removed to the central wing of the new National Museum, recently completed, where a marble bust will be placed in honour of the donor, John Demetrius, of Lemnos.

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Prince Lichtenstein has offered to endow research for Austrian archæologists, in order to enable them to explore Asia Minor. In consequence, an archæological and epigraphical expedition will be organized as soon as possible.



The Mace of the House of Commons.*

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

THERE is one mace in the kingdom which has been familiar to most of us, at any rate by name, from our very childhood, for did we not all learn how Cromwell cleared the House of Commons of the assembled members on April 20, 1653, and, after bidding a soldier "take away that fool's bauble," the mace, locked the door and carried off the key in his pocket?

The history of the mace thus removed has hitherto been unknown. It is, however, fully set forth in the Journals of the House of Commons, and from them I have been able to ascertain what an interesting history it is.

On March 17, 1648-49, it was ordered by the House:

"That it be referred to the Committee for Alteration of Seales to Consider of a new forme of Maces and the speciall Care hereof is committed to Mr. Love."

Four weeks later, on April 13, 1649, the following entry appears in the Journal:

"Mr. Love Reports severall formes of a new mace."

"Resolved &c.,

That this shall be the forme of the new Mace."

A space is then left on the page for a drawing of the new form of mace, but either because the clerk who made the entry could not draw, or for some other reason, the drawing was never made and the blank space for it still remains.

Within two months of the date of Mr. Love's report the new mace was made and brought into the House, and on June 6, 1649, it was ordered:

"That this Mace made by Thomas Maundy of London Goldsmith be delivered into the Charge of the Serjant at Armes attending the Parliament and that the said Mace be carried before the Speaker, and

* The substance of this article originally appeared in a letter by the writer printed in the *Times* for September 2, 1890.



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1. THE MACE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

2. PART OF THE STAFF OF THE SAME, ENLARGED TO SHOW MAUNDY'S
PECULIAR ORNAMENTATION.

that all other great Maces to be used in this Commonwealth be made according to the same forme and Paterne, and that the said Thomas Maundy have the making thereof and none other."

On June 11, 1649, it was further ordered:

"That the Committee of Revenue be Authorized and required forthwith to pay unto Thomas Maunday of London the summe of one hundred thirty-seaven poundes one shillinge & eight pence in discharge of his Bill of Charges for makeing the New Mace for the service of this Howse."

On August 7, 1649, occurs this final entry, "Concerning the New Mace":

"Ordered

That it be referred to the Committee of the Revenue to examine the particulars touchinge the Charge for makinge the Mace of this howse, and if they fynde the same was miscast And that the summe of Nynne poundes ten shillinges remaineth yett due & unpaid for the same that they doe forthwith make payment thereof unto Thomas Mandye."

From a letter of Maundy's among the records of the borough of Leicester, I find that he had 13s. 4d. per ounce "ffor the making of the new mace of the parliament," which, if he received £146 11s. 8d. for his work, gives us the weight of it as 219 oz. 14 dwt.

Before proceeding with the history of the mace, it will be interesting to see what can be learnt as to its form and pattern.

Although the drawing of the new mace is provokingly omitted from the page of the Journal, the subsequent order of the House "that all other great maces to be used in this Commonwealth be made according to the same forme and Paterne" enables us to make good the omission, for I find from their records that many corporations (*e.g.*, London, Leicester, Wallingford, etc.) proceeded to have their maces remade by Thomas Maundy, to whom, as we have seen, the monopoly of new making them had been granted by the Parliament. Such maces still exist almost unaltered at Congleton, Buckingham, Wigan, Marlborough, Weymouth, and other towns; and other examples, with new heads and other alterations made to convert them into

royal maces at the Restoration, remain at Leicester, Gloucester, Portsmouth, and many other places.

From a comparison of these examples, we find that the new mace of the Parliament closely resembled in form the royal maces of which so many exist; it had a staff with large foot-knop and dividing knots, surmounted by a head of the usual form encircled by a coronet with an arched crown. All these seem strange features for a Republican mace, but when we examine them more closely we find that the pattern differed completely from that of a royal mace. The coronet consisted, not of regal fleurs-de-lis and crosses, but of an intertwined cable enclosing small cartouches with the arms of England and Ireland, and instead of a jewelled circlet there was a band inscribed, "THE FREEDOME OF ENGLAND BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED," with the date of the making of the mace. The jewelled or beaded arches of the crown were replaced by four gracefully curved members like ostrich feathers, but adorned with oak foliage, which nearly met in the centre, and supported, not the time-honoured orb and cross, but a handsome cushion wrought with cartouches of the arms of England and Ireland, and surmounted by an acorn. The head was divided as before into panels by caryatides, but instead of the royal badges appeared the arms of England and Ireland, and on the top the royal arms were superseded by those of the State. The staff was chased throughout with longitudinal branches of oak or other foliage, encircled by a narrow spiral riband, and the knots were wrought with spirally laid gad-rooms. The foot-knop on its upper half bore cartouches with the arms of England and Ireland.

What became of the mace displaced by Maundy's new one I have not yet ascertained, but as the order of March 17, 1648-49, speaks, not of a new mace, but of a new form of mace, I take it that the old mace was superseded by the new one, and subsequently sold as old silver.

To resume the history of the new mace. This continued in use till April 20, 1653, when Cromwell so unceremoniously dissolved the Parliament, and, to show that the end had come (to quote Whitelock's words), "bid

one of his Soldiers to take away that Fool's Bauble, the Mace."*

More than one corporation claims to possess the veritable "bauble," including, as pointed out by the Speaker, that of Kingston in Jamaica. The futility of such claims is, however, clearly shown by the further history of the mace recorded in the Journals of the Commons, for within a few days of the establishment of the so-called "Barebones Parliament," we find under date July 8, 1653, this entry: "Concerning the mace and the use thereof":

"Resolved

That the Serjant at Armes attending this Howse doe repaire to Lieutenant Colonell Worsley for the Mace, and doe bring it to this Howse.

"Ordered

That it be referred to the Committee who brought in the report touching the Serjant to consider of the use of the Mace and with whome it shall remaine; and report their opinion to the Howse."

It will be remembered that Clarendon describes Cromwell as "having given the mace to an officer to be safely kept," perhaps this very Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley.

At any rate the mace was duly produced, and four days later, on July 12, 1653, we find it recorded that:

"Alderman Titchborne reportes from the Committee appointed to consider of the use of the Mace the opinion of that Committee, that the Mace should be made use of as formerly.

"Resolved

That the Mace shalbe used in the Howse as formerly, and that the Serjant doe also attend the Speaker for the time being from time to time from the Howse to the entrance into the old or new Palace, and there againe receive him and bring him to the Howse.

"Ordered

That the Mace be brought in which was done accordingly."

For the next seven years the Journals are silent concerning the mace, and we may fairly assume that it was used as of old whenever there was a meeting of Parliament.

* Whitelock, *Memorials of the English Affairs*, London, 1732, p. 406.

On the restoration of the monarchy the Convention Parliament formally resolved on May 21, 1660:

"That two new Maces be forthwith provided One for this House and the other for the Counsell of State with the Crowne and King's Majesties Armes and such other Ornaments as have bin usuall and it is referred to the Counsell of State to take care that the same be provided accordingly."

The mace provided under this order for the House of Commons is that now in use. It is of silver-gilt, and measures 4 feet 10½ inches in length. The head is adorned with the four royal badges and the initials "C R" in panels divided by handsome caryatides, and has on top the royal arms, etc., of Charles II.; it is also surmounted by a royal crown with the orb and cross. The shaft is chased throughout its length with longitudinal branches of roses and thistles growing on the same stem, encircled by a narrow spiral riband; and the knots of the shaft are wrought with spirally laid gadroons. The foot-knop is divided into panels above and below with various royal badges. The weight of the mace, "251—2—2," is cut on one side of the head.*

We should conclude from the order of May 21, 1660, that the mace made by Maundy in 1649 was thereby superseded. I find, however, from their records that many corporations who possessed Republican baubles converted them into royal maces at the Restoration by the simple process of giving them new heads. I therefore, by the kind permission of the Speaker, carefully examined the House of Commons mace a short time ago, when I found that the shaft, with its gadrooned knots, is of better workmanship than the head and foot of the mace. The spiral riband entwining the rose and thistle branches is also so characteristic of known work by Thomas Maundy, that I have very little doubt that the shaft of the mace belongs to the one made by him in 1649. As it is quite possible that the old head and foot were re-

* The plate of the mace which forms a frontispiece to this number is from a photograph which was specially taken for the *Antiquary* by the express permission of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms, and also of the Lord Chamberlain, in whose custody at St. James's Palace the mace is kept when the House is not in session.

cast to form the new head and foot of 1660, so far from the famous "bauble" having been lost, it may be said to be to all intents and purposes still borne before the Speaker of the House of Commons.



Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A.

AT the request of the editor of the *Antiquary*, I have undertaken to write some occasional articles on Roman Britain. These articles will appear once every three months, and will summarize—to the best of my ability—the additions made during the last quarter to our knowledge of the subject. In the present article, the first of the series, I have thought it best to go somewhat further back than the allotted "hundred days." The internal arrangement of the articles will, I hope, be found intelligible. Local discoveries are grouped geographically, and, like Camden in his *Britannia*, and Professor Hübner in his *Corpus*, I begin in Cornwall and work northwards. This order may not be ideally perfect, but it fits on to two standard authorities, and it does not, like Horsley's order, completely ignore the geographical movement of the Roman Conquest. At the end of the local discoveries I have placed notes on books which do not concern any special district.

I may, perhaps, here appeal to my readers to help my quarterly articles by informing me of finds. So many discoveries are reported only in local newspapers, that, without local aid, completeness is unattainable. Among the various kinds of discoveries, the first place must be given to inscriptions and architectural remains. As an epigraphist, I may be pardoned for laying most stress on inscriptions, but the importance of architectural relics is very great. A study like that made by Mr. G. E. Fox of the architectural fragments in the Leicester Museum (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xlv., 1889, p. 46) is a real contribution to our knowledge of Romano-British civilization. The size and

character of the buildings tell us the size and character of the town. Nor should minor discoveries pass unnoted. Roman remains are, speaking generally, comparatively rare in England, and it is only by the combination of individually insignificant details that we can adequately measure the Romanization of Britain.

CORNWALL.—I now begin my geographical list, starting with Cornwall. In Cornwall Roman remains are even rarer than in the rest of England, but the recent researches of the Rev. W. Iago—published partly in the last number of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*—have done much to extend our knowledge. Mr. Iago's chief find is a Roman inscription. The stone had served for years, maybe for centuries, as a lichenstone in Tintagel churchyard, but no one before Mr. Iago detected the lettering. I am unfortunate enough to differ from him as to the exact reading—I have seen the stone, and should add that it is very much weather-worn—but we agree in thinking that it is probably a fourth-century milestone, and, as it seems to be of local rock, it may confirm old Borlase's idea of a Roman road in North Cornwall. Perhaps summer visitors to this coast will find farther evidence. The general result, which I deduce from Mr. Iago's researches, and from facts previously known, is that Cornwall was Romanized at a comparatively late date.

DORSET AND WILTS.—In Dorset and Wiltshire, General Pitt-Rivers has continued his patient scientific excavations. He has, I think, proved that the Bokerly Dyke, near Salisbury, belongs to post-Roman times; and his examination of the Wansdyke at Devizes and elsewhere may perhaps lead to the same result. Certainly I cannot as yet accept a theory, lately suggested by the learned Bishop of Salisbury, to the effect that the Wansdyke was the work of Ostorius in A.D. 50. As I have elsewhere argued, the work of Ostorius at that time was rather the founding of Viroconium.

SILCHESTER.—Proceeding eastwards, we come to Silchester, the Eldorado of English antiquaries, where renewed explorations have been commenced. Full accounts have, however, appeared in these columns (vol. xxii. 1890, pp. 170-218). Apart from the build-

ings and the curious find of tools, the most striking result—to me—is the proof that the space within the walls was not wholly occupied by houses. A curious inscribed tile has also been reported to me as found at Silchester, when—I do not know.

KENT.—In Kent no important discovery has been made, but a *mortarium* (or *pelvis*, as it should be called) has been dredged up forty miles east of the North Foreland. It is inscribed "C ATISIVS GRATVS" (the published account by obvious error gives "GATISIVS"), and is an interesting relic of the Roman earthenware trade, for C. Atisivs Gratus was a maker of pelves in Southern Gaul.

OXFORD AND GLOUCESTER.—From the Midlands there is little to report. An inscribed stone has been detected in a private garden at Elsfield, near Oxford; but, after personal inspection, I have little doubt that it is a forgery. The forger was perhaps Francis Wise, the antiquary, once librarian of the Ratcliffe at Oxford, whom, as Boswell tells us, Johnson visited in 1754. At Gloucester the Archæological Institute visited several Roman sites, but there were few actual discoveries. Excavations were made to show how the Roman city wall lies under the present cathedral.

CHESTER.—The most important finds made in the last few months are those at Chester. Some repairs were lately commenced in a part of the north wall, the City Surveyor prophesied the presence of inscriptions, and I was fortunately able to guarantee a small sum for archæological research connected therewith. The result has been, in less than three weeks, the discovery of a dozen or so of tombstones—partly of soldiers, partly of women. One records "C. Iulius Severus, a rider in the Twentieth Legion, who died at the age of 40;" another commemorates a soldier from Celeia (Cilli, in Austria); a third is to the memory of two children, Restita and Martia (?), who died at the ages of seven and three (above is the familiar banqueting scene); a fourth is a well-preserved specimen of a cavalry soldier's monument, representing a rider trampling a fallen enemy. These finds, combined with earlier ones, contribute greatly to raise our notions of Roman Britain. Foreign scholars have always been much puzzled at the rarity of inscriptions in Eng-

land; at the fact, for instance, that, in 1873, when Professor Hübner compiled his *Corpus*, York and Chester together could not produce more than fifty inscriptions, while the fortresses of the Continent produced them by hundreds. Chester has done much to alter the balance. I have good hope that she will do more. Meanwhile, it is due to the Mayor and Corporation to acknowledge the favour they have shown to archæological research, and to the City Surveyor to acknowledge his skill and energy. I may, perhaps, mention here the discovery of a Roman column in Watergate Street. It is curious in itself, as it stands above the usual Roman level; but is especially notable from the care which the owner of the property, Mr. C. Brown, now mayor of the city, has taken to preserve it *in situ*. He has set an excellent example.

WALES.—In North Wales Mr. G. W. Shrubsole has been walking and writing on the Roman roads, and will, I believe, publish his results in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. A mass of lead has been found in the walls of the Roman camp at Carnarvon: it appeared to have been molten in some conflagration.

THE ROMAN WALL.—Recent finds at Little Chester, near Derby and elsewhere, have been described in these columns (vol. xxii, pp. 43, 94, 187), and I may pass at once to the neighbourhood of the Roman wall. This region has not proved so productive as usual, but there is something to record. Mr. R. Blair has cleared up the reading of an Ebchester altar (*Antiquary*, vol. xxii, p. 42). Several curious bronze vessels have been found a little to the north of Newcastle (*ibid.*, p. 91), none of them (Dr. Hodgkin assures me) inscribed. Mr. Blair has also sent me word of the finding of a bit of perforated bronze, lettered "VTE" (obviously *utere felix*); and of the discovery at Chesters of an inscribed fragment. The latter is not very clear, but looks as if it had belonged to an interesting text. I am glad to hear, also, that Mr. Blair has been cataloguing and arranging some of the treasures preserved at Chesters. From the rest of the wall the only find known to me is that of an inscribed brick, sent me by Chancellor Ferguson from Carlisle. It is unfortunately broken, but it seems to suggest that the Ninth Legion was at one time temporarily at

Carlisle. It is generally supposed that this legion was annihilated under Hadrian; if so, this brick must date from an earlier period. It is rather roughly worked by hand, not by a stamp; but there is no internal evidence of date.

SCOTLAND.—From the district north of the wall no discoveries are reported. Among the "National Memorials" collected some little while since in the bishop's castle at Glasgow was a bronze *patena*, found at Barochan, near Dumbarton, and said to bear on the handle the inscription "UDIB · Y." The place of finding is rather far north; possibly the thing is a relic of trade or booty, like the Roman glass and metal-work which is found in Sweden.

OF GENERAL LITERATURE there is little to say. The supplement to Dr. Evans' *Ancient British Coins* contains incidentally several very valuable remarks on the first years of the Roman Conquest, though I cannot accept the theory that the Ceangi inhabited Somerset (p. 492). Professor Hübner's *Römische Herrschaft in Westeuropa* is a republication, in more popular form, of its author's occasional essays on the Roman provinces of Britain, Germany, and Spain. It contains very little that has not appeared before, and, being composed of occasional articles, it does not form a complete account of any of the three provinces treated. But the pages devoted to Britain are good, and the book is well worth the attention of antiquaries who require a well-written and popular sketch. I trust that next year will be more productive. The projected sketch of Roman Britain, by Mr. Furneaux, the editor of *Tacitus*, should be a work of unusual value.

Lancing College, Shoreham,
Dec. 7, 1890.



A Review of Greek Archæology during 1890.

By DR. FREDERICK HALBHERR.

THE year just expired has been remarkably rich in discoveries of antiquities, and the numerous works undertaken by the Greek Ministry of Public Instruction, and by the

indefatigable Archæological Society of Athens, and by others, have been in general crowned with brilliant success. The history of civilization and of Greek art now begins to enter on a new phase, in which fragmentary and isolated *data* are at length being gathered together so as to complete one another, and the ardour with which all parts of Hellenic soil, whether in Europe or in Asia Minor, are being explored and studied, makes us hope for a near solution of various problems which have hitherto defied investigation.

After the very important discoveries of Dr. Tsoundas at Vaphion, the attention of archæologists has been especially turned to the tombs of a still more ancient period, and during the last few months the *tumuli* of the territory of Athens have been the chief objects of exploration. Of the discoveries at Velanideza mention has already been made in the *Antiquary*. Simultaneously with these excavations others were undertaken in the *tumulus* of Vurva, and in that of Petreza; later on in that of Marathon; and lastly in one near the village of Marousi or Amaroussion, not far from Kephisia. The discoveries at Vurva, which, although belonging in great part to 1889, were communicated to the public only a short time ago by the director of the excavation, Dr. Staïs, have thrown great light on the funeral customs of the populations of Attica, and have added to the Museum of Athens some ceramic objects of great value. The *tumulus*, on being explored, was found to contain seven tombs, of which two were of a very peculiar form, one having over the trench a square sepulchral construction of *plinthoi*, and the other being circular in shape and made of large irregular stones. The rite of sepulture was that of cremation or incineration, for no bones were found, but only ashes and remains of large carbonised trunks of trees which had served to completely burn the bodies within the trenches where they were laid. One peculiarity found in these tombs is certain apertures in the earth lined with *plinthoi*, and full of remains of food, consisting of bones of birds, and fragments of vases mixed with ashes and charcoal. Dr. Staïs has been able to ascertain that these were the trenches into which were cast the remains of the funeral banquet, and into which were poured the libations to the dead.

The vases that had served for these ceremonies were by the ancients broken, and then cast in fragments into the hole; but of these fragments several very fine vases have been reconstructed, painted with black figures on a reddish ground, representing for the most part animals, sometimes also men, and belonging, according to the discoverer, to the proto-Attic period, so that the foundation of the tomb would date from the seventh century B.C., that is, about the time of Solon. Still it continued to be used for family interments at a later period, since amongst the other things found is a *bathron* with an Attic inscription of the sixth century, referring probably to a woman, the remains of whose statue have been found, and to whom perhaps belonged a tomb within which were found some fragments of female ornaments at the furthest end of the *tumulus*.

In the *tumulus* of Petreza a central tomb was found, having within it a vase with black figures, bearing a short inscription of the period anterior to the Persian wars, of some importance, because it served to fix the date, and moreover gave the name of a fictile artist. Here also were found several later tombs made in the sides of the *tumulus* or round about it. As for the *tumulus* of Marousi, no account has yet been received of the discoveries made there.

The *tumulus* of Marathon had already been tentatively explored by Dr. Schliemann, but without great results, before the Greek Director of Antiquities undertook this year a thorough examination. Artistic discoveries there were scarcely any, but of importance for history is now the well-ascertained fact that this is really the famous *tumulus* of the 192 Athenian warriors who fell in battle against the Persians. The proofs of the burning of many bodies together were clearly visible, though, owing to the fact that the stratum in which they lay was much altered by the percolation of water, the remains could be identified only by chemical analysis. Professor Mitzopoulos, of the University of Athens, while testing them, has also discovered amongst them a piece of undecomposed bone. Amongst the ashes and charcoal were found innumerable fragments of vases, especially of *lekythoi* adorned with black figures.

These fragments of vases found in the layer

of ashes at Marathon belong by their style to the beginning of the fifth century B.C., and this is the epoch to which the battle belongs. This particular, together with the evidence of a number of bodies burnt together, constitutes the chief proof for the identification of the *tumulus* with that spoken of by classic authors.

The excavations were suspended during the summer, but have now been resumed. At their conclusion it is the intention of the Athenian archæologists to restore the *tumulus* to its original shape, and leave it as a monument of the battle in the exact condition it was before their labours began.

Another sepulture of most ancient character was discovered at Thoricos, near Laurion, by Mr. Antonopoulos, who was led to make researches there in consequence of the discovery in that place of a terminal inscription (*horos*) of a sanctuary of Zeus Auanter, and in the hope of being able to trace the tomb of Œdipus. This expectation was founded on a mistaken interpretation of Sophocles, where there is mention of a *thorikios petros*; and a series of articles appeared on this subject in the Greek press a couple of months ago. But it is evident that we cannot take seriously the traditional and mythic data relative to Œdipus, and Dr. Kastromenos and Professor Polites have demonstrated in the *Hestia* of Athens how all these suppositions are entirely destitute of foundation.

In the Athenian Necropolis of the Dipylon, near the small church of the Haghia Trias, a fresh series of excavations was undertaken this year by the Archæological Society, under the direction of Professor Mylonas.

Many remains of constructions of various epochs have thus come to light, amongst them a rather ancient wall in *opus isodomum*, with the upper layers in *poros* stone, and the lower in limestone conglomerate; also a singular square construction of *poros* stone, not far from which the boundary walls, where the stream *Eridanos** left the city, have been cleared and rendered more visible. On the west of the church, which owing to fresh difficulties could not be demolished, a new portion of the ancient cemetery was brought to light, in which were found many tombs of

* The course of this stream was clearly determined two years ago by Dr. Doerpfeld.

different ages and styles, but for the most part belonging to poor persons, and hence deprived of any monumental character. They were constructed in great part of blocks of stone or slabs of marble of irregular shape, or of tiles of burnt clay; but there were not wanting some signs of taste, as for instance a sculptured relief of the fourth century B.C., and a base of peculiar form on which was found the fruit of the pomegranate. The directions of the tombs, as observed by Professor Mylonas, had no particular orientation, a circumstance already observed during the last few years in other sepulchral explorations. It would appear, therefore, that the opinion according to which the ancients in burying their bodies placed the head in a particular direction is destitute of foundation, at least as regards classic times. Amongst the sepulchral inscriptions found together with these tombs is a decree and dedications in which mention is made of Artemis Soteira. Professor Mylonas rightly thinks that the temple of this goddess is that mentioned by Pausanias as situated not far from the Dipylon, on the road leading to the Academy, and hence not far from that spot.

Other funereal discoveries were made in various parts of Athens, especially when digging to the south of the church of Zoodochou Peghé, for the new buildings Dr. Schliemann is erecting there. What was discovered, consisting of tombs of various periods, containing amongst other objects some archaic figurini in terra-cotta and small vases adorned with paintings, some of the latter being in alabaster, is not without importance for Athenian topography and the history of art.

The general clearance of all post-classical objects from the Acropolis was well-nigh finished at the end of 1889; but the artistic objects found during the work have been studied during the present year, when they were placed in a local museum erected for the purpose, which will henceforth have a unique value amongst the collections of Europe, at least in so far as it serves to illustrate the history of Athenian art before the Persian wars. Numerous inscriptions were rescued from the *débris*, and these are being published by Dr. Lolling (now em-

ployed by the Greek Ephory) in the *Deltion* and *Athena*. Some fragments are of great importance, as they enable us to complete many mutilated inscriptions already published in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. Thus a part of the text of the inscription of the fifth century B.C., relative to the alliance of the Athenians with the *Koinon* or confederation of the Bottiaioi, has been made clear and reconstructed. In the same way some new pieces of dedications of *phiale exeleutherica* have come to light; but the most important of these discoveries is that of a great number of fragments of an inscription relative to the ancient *Hekatompedon*, found scattered in various parts of the earth, thrown in to level the summit of the Acropolis after the Persian wars. Dr. Lolling, who with admirable patience has put these pieces together, has been enabled to prove that they belong to the *antæ* of the ancient temple of the time of Pisistratus, thus forming a most valuable relic in archaic Attic alphabet of that much discussed building.

Not far from the "Tower of the Winds" a very important excavation has been begun by the Archæological Society, in which has already been discovered a large portion of the Roman market, consisting of an area paved with slabs of marble, and surrounded by a portico of Ionic columns, behind which can still be seen the foundations of the ancient shops. On the eastern side has been found a *propylæon* with three gates sufficiently well preserved, which probably served to connect the market with the neighbouring square where stood the "Tower of the Winds." Dr. Doerpfeld thinks that the discovery of the Roman market (its identity is now confirmed by the inscriptions there found) throws great light on the topography and the history of the City of Athens in times still more remote. He considers that the ancient *Agora*, constructed by the Pisistratidæ, lay very probably at the foot of the hill of the Theseion to the east. In progress of time this market was enlarged on the only side which afforded sufficient space for the purpose. Later on a new square surrounded by columns was made to the east of the ancient *Agora* by Attalus II.; still later, viz., at the time of Augustus, was formed the great Roman market with the gate of *Athena*

Archegetis, to which lastly was added in the second century of our era by Hadrian, a little further towards the north-east, the large building excavated a few years ago.

To what has been already said in these pages of the excavations made by the Archæological Society under Dr. Staïs in the temples of Rhamnus, must be added that the discoveries of sculpture there are of the highest value. Besides considerable fragments of reliefs of the base of the statue of Nemesis by Agoracritos, the pupil of Phidias, we have also several statues, one about one-third the natural size representing a woman seated, of archaic style and period, similar to the recently discovered statues of the *Athenian* Acropolis. Another, larger than life, represents Themis, and is the work of the sculptor Chærestratos of Rhamnus. A third is the statue of a certain Aristonoe, priestess of Nemesis, dedicated according to the inscription by her son Hierocles; and a fourth represents a youth, and is dedicated by a certain Lysikleides.

Outside Attica, where has been displayed a truly wonderful archæological activity, the Ministry of Public Instruction has continued the excavations in the Peloponnesus at Lycosura, while others have taken place in Laconia. Mr. Kavvadias, who has directed the works at Lycosura, and who will shortly publish the result with a plan of the temple drawn up by the architect Kawerau, has been able during the last campaign to reveal all four sides of the temple, and to examine its construction. The foundation is made of small irregular stones, bound together not with lime but with clay for cement. Upon the foundations are raised the *orthostatai*, of large square stones, like those of the *bathron* on which stood the statues; and upon the *orthostatai* the walls of the temple, which consist of large *plinthoi*, like Roman bricks, but only partially burnt. The pavement of the *cella* was originally of stone, but at the Roman period a mosaic was overlaid. The whole building bears traces of Roman restoration, and the two periods can be distinctly seen—the Hellenic when no lime was used, and the later when the cement contained lime.

On a hill of *Haghia Kyriaké*, near Sparta, in last June, the Archæological Society made

an endeavour through Dr. Tsoundas to identify the site of the celebrated sanctuary of Amyclæ. Several bronze and terra-cotta objects were discovered, as also some inscriptions and fragments of inscribed bricks, in which was found the name of the Amyclæan Apollo, thus confirming Leake in his supposition that the temple stood in that place. Towards the centre of the enclosure, composed of a wall of *opus isodomum*, the traces were found of a small semicircular construction, about 10 mètres in diameter, which is supposed to be the foundations of the famous throne of Apollo, which, according to classical traditions, was adorned with reliefs of the earliest period of Greek sculpture. It consisted not of a marble seat, but of a real shrine-like building, in the middle of which the statue stood on a ledge or plinth in the stiff attitude of a *Xoanon*. The votive bronze and terra-cotta statuettes found in the soil represent figurini of men and women, or else votive animals like those of Olympia and Mycenæ. The fragments of vases represent every epoch from the Mycenæan to the Roman.

The French School has made researches at Troezen, where there were known to be many ruins of the ancient city. Here they found foundations which seemed to belong to a temple and to a *stoa*; while in a small country church near they discovered built into the walls the statue of a *criophoros* Hermes of natural size, which though broken into numerous fragments could be almost all put together.

The excavations of the British School at Megalopolis have been sufficiently described in these pages; and regular letters in the *Athenæum* have described the work done at Cyprus almost week by week. The American School has gone on working at Platae.

In Asia Minor statues and reliefs have been found at Smyrna, Tralles, Kyme, Tripolis in Lydia, Magnesia of Meander, etc., which have for the most part gone to enrich the museum of Constantinople. At Magnesia, celebrated for its temple of Artemis Leucophryne, the German School of Athens has just begun excavations.

But the most important discoveries in Asia Minor this year are the results of the

excavations of Drs. Schliemann and Doerpfeld at Troy. These, however, can best be spoken of hereafter.



The Lake Dwellings of Europe.*

THE Society of Antiquaries of Scotland took a wise step when they offered their secretary, Dr. Munro, the Rhind Lectureship in Archæology for the year 1888, giving him for a subject "The Lake Dwellings of Europe." The result has been the production of a monumental volume, wherein are brought together from all sources, after much patient travel and careful exploration of sites and museums, the fruits of half a century's researches into the lacustrine stations of Europe. The casual archæologist or literary man has generally some vague ideas on lake-dwellers, but believes that the fashion of living in small houses built on piles over water only existed for a limited time on the shores of two or three of the larger Swiss lakes. To such a one these pages will indeed be a revelation, for Dr. Munro takes us not only through West and East Switzerland in his travels to find lake settlements, but also through parts of France, the Danubian valley, the lakes of Carinthia and Carniola, and other parts of Hungary and Austria, Italy—specially the valley of the Po—Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Central Prussia, Posen, Poland, East Prussia, and the coasts of Holland and Western Germany, as well as through Ireland, Scotland, and several sites in England. Moreover, he proves that the custom of using these watery sites for habitation prevailed not only through the somewhat vague prehistoric times usually designated as those of stone and bronze, but also down to the later historic days.

It is, however, in Switzerland, pre-eminently the land of lakes, that the wealth of finds have been discovered that tell of lake-dwelling man, and it was in that country

that archæologists first thoroughly investigated the subject. It is, therefore, in accordance with the fitness of things that Dr. Munro should devote his opening lecture to Switzerland, although in strict chronological order Irish discoveries of a like character come first. Remains of old piles and a few relics of early man had been found on the shores of Lake Zurich in 1829, and again in 1843-44; but it was not until the winter of 1853-54, when the waters of Lake Zurich were exceptionally low, exposing a wide stretch of marginal mud, that special attention was directed to the subject. The people of Ober-Meilen, a large village twelve miles from Zurich, on the east shore of the lake, took advantage of this circumstance to improve a landing-stage, and during the work various obstacles were encountered, which proved to be great timber piles. These piles were found to be planted, in enormous numbers, in rows and squares. In the mud among the piles, bones, antlers, weapons, and implements of infinite variety, were found. The schoolmaster of the village, Mr. Äppli, reported the circumstances to Dr. Keller, the antiquary of Zurich, and he was the first to pronounce it to be a lake settlement of some ancient Celtic tribe. During the last thirty-five years upwards of two hundred of these lake villages have been found on the shores of Constance, Geneva, Bienné, Neuchâtel, and other smaller lakes, though the thoroughly Alpine lakes, with their steep and often inaccessible banks, yield, as might be expected, no trace of such settlements. A map of Lake Zurich by Professor Heierli, the greatest authority on this subject, shows that eleven of these pile settlements have been identified on its shores, in addition to three others on the adjoining lakelets of Griefensee and Pfäffikersee. The yield from the lake mud of Switzerland of every kind of implement and utensil of stone, bronze, iron, pottery, etc., that tell us of the life and habits of our forefathers, has been enormous. The prehistoric collections at the public museums of Berne, Zurich, Bienné, Neuchâtel, and Geneva are very large, and there are in addition ample supplies in many other European museums, as well as in various private collections of Helvetian and other savants. These discoveries have given a great impetus to the

* *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*; being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1888. By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D. Cassell and Co., royal 8vo., pp. xl., 600. Profusely illustrated. Price 31s. 6d.

general study of archæology by the Swiss, who have of late, with their usual energy, worked hard at a hitherto neglected branch of knowledge. The arrangement, however, of their public museums, though not noted by Dr. Munro, leaves much to be desired, and their prehistoric collections are, notably at Berne, far too crowded and in a bad light. These lake-finds include well-wrought tools, handsome carved weapons, knives of excellent shapes, elegant women's ornaments of great variety, many specimens of textile fabrics of complicated weaving, pottery both of primitive form and of rich ornament, spinning-wheels, corn-squeezers, and children's toys. Though the lakemen may have chiefly depended on the water for their supply of food, the bone remains show that they were hunters on shore, and that they kept horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. They were also great tillers of the ground. The late Professor Heer has discovered and analyzed remains of more than a hundred different kinds of plants among the lake dwellings on the marshes of Robenhausen, such as grains, and even whole ears, of wheat and barley, seeds of strawberries and raspberries, and remains of dried apples, whilst Oriental cereals prove clearly that the lakemen traded with the East, probably through the Mediterranean peoples.

The lake dwellings of Switzerland were mostly placed on piles driven some ten feet into the bed of the lake. The houses were made of hurdle-work and clay, and thatched with straw and rushes. Layers of wattles and clay alternately formed the floor. A railing ran round each hut as a protection to the children; light bridges or gangways, easily moved, connected the huts with each other and with the shore. Each dwelling contained at least two rooms, and some of the dwellings measured as much as 27 feet by 22 feet. Hearthstones blackened by fire often remain to show the site of the kitchen. In Dr. Keiler's reports are drawings of conjectural restorations which probably give a very good idea of the appearance of the better class and later examples of these lake houses. Dr. Munro does not in his work reproduce any of these drawings, nor does he attempt to popularize his subject by any descriptive writing as to the general habits and customs

of these men of the lake and marsh. His work is scientific and precise, and too much praise cannot be given to the clearness of his necessarily terse account of the multitude of explorations he describes, or to the profuse number and accuracy of the plates of the numberless finds. Numberless is scarcely an exaggerated term; at a single station on Lake Geneva upwards of 1,500 bronze objects have been collected.

Within a few years of the discovery by Dr. Keller of this long unknown and forgotten phase of prehistoric civilization, the existence of lacustrine villages all over Central Europe was fully established. Investigations in Austria have been pursued with much success, especially at Laibach Moor, a vast flat bog of about eighty-five English square miles, but which in prehistoric times was doubtless a navigable sheet of water. Between 1875 and 1877 several pile-settlements were here uncovered and examined. The following analysis of the osseous remains collected at Laibach in 1877 is of much interest, as showing the relative frequency of the respective animals in those early days:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Sheep (a horned variety) ... | 147 |
| Stag | 131 |
| Beaver | 52 |
| Domestic ox | 35 |
| Goat | 31 |
| Badger | 31 |
| Marsh pig | 35 |
| Wild boar | 28 |
| Bear | 18 |
| Bison | 17 |
| Dog | 16 |
| Roe | 12 |
| Wolf | 3 |
| Elk | 3 |

Some of those interesting and puzzling big wooden contrivances, which are generally supposed to be beaver-traps, were found at Laibach, and are well described and illustrated by Dr. Munro. He gives descriptions and drawings of like wooden machines that have been found in the bogs of Ireland and North Germany.

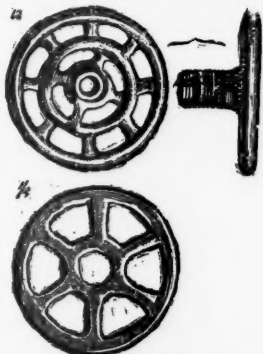
The third lecture deals with the lake-dwellings and pile-structures of Italy. In 1860, Italian *savants* first began to suspect that their country might have been similarly

tenanted by lake-dwellers as was the case with Switzerland. Within a year or two various proofs were found of the correctness of this surmise both in present lakes and in peaty swamps or bogs. More recent investigations have considerably extended the number of Italian settlements of this cha-



BONE COMB FROM VICO-FERTILE.

racter that have been detected. They are chiefly to be found in the Po Valley. The finds of stone, bronze, and bone implements and weapons, and pottery, have been most interesting and varied. Wooden or bone combs were evidently generally in use by the lake-dwellers; examples have been found



BONE WHEELS FROM CAMPEGGIORO.

almost everywhere. An effective bone example, with a place for the fingers, ornamented with a bold pattern, was found at Vico-Fertile. The drawing is half the real size.

At Campeggioro, where a variety of bone implements were discovered, including a bronze awl neatly fixed in an ornamented bone handle, two perforated small bone

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wheels were brought to light, the object of which is a puzzle. They are drawn to half scale. The most likely supposition is that they were intended to be fixed, as ornamental heads, on long bone pins.

The lake-dwelling area thus surveyed by Dr. Munro in the first three lectures comprises all that can unequivocally be said to belong to the primary development of these structures in Europe, their period of existence being almost exclusively confined to the prehistoric eras of stone and bronze. From this point, the author starts afresh on his geographical wanderings in order to give details of analogous remains, chiefly of a later date, brought to light in various districts of Europe.

In the fourth lecture, we are conducted back to Switzerland to discuss the peculiar remains found at La Tène, at the north end of Lake Neuchâtel. It is now established that the more elaborate pile-dwellings of this locality were of historic times, numerous indisputable proofs of the Roman occupation having been discovered. The same is true with regard to the antiquities at the Lake of Paladru. Thence we are taken to the stations in the Palatinate, at Dödle à Houplin, and at Maestricht, and to the various lacustrine settlements of North Germany, apparently of all ages.

Persanzigersee, a lake a little to the west of Neustettin, formerly covered 186 acres, but in 1863 it was lowered 10 feet by a drainage canal, and its area reduced to less than as many roods. This drainage exposed work of supreme interest. At the north end of the lake, 170 yards from the shore, there appeared a small island, surrounded by a remarkable structure of piles and cross-beams. Sixty yards north of the island was a flat prominence called the Werder, completely cut off from the mainland, partly by bogs and partly by an arm of the lake. (See accompanying sketch map.)

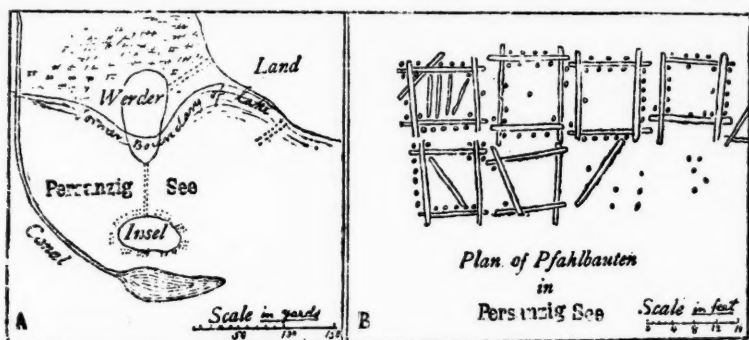
Stretching between the island and the point of the Werder were the stumps of a double row of piles—doubtless the remains of a bridge. Another bridge extended from the Werder to the shore. To the south of this were the remains of a third bridge, reaching 40 yards into the lake in the direction of the island, apparently never

C

finished. But the chief interest of this memorable discovery lay in the peculiar structures that surrounded the island. "These consisted of a series of rectangles, some sixty in number, formed of horizontal beams 16 feet long and 8 to 12 inches in diameter; they overlapped each other near the ex-

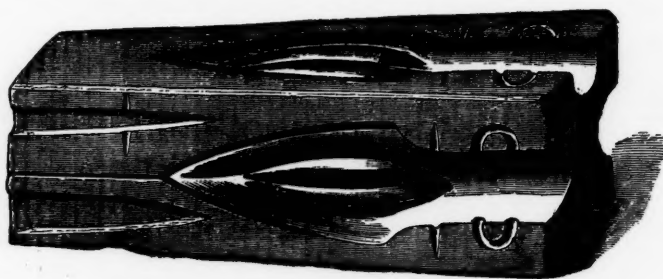
these structures were merely the submerged foundations over which the cottages had been built.

The fifth lecture is exclusively devoted to an exposition of the crannogs and lake-dwellings within the British Isles. Ireland properly occupies the first place in this



tremities, leaving about 18 inches free, and each beam had deep cuts by which it was kept in position. The rectangular spaces measured 4 or 5 square yards, and had thirty or forty piles placed on both sides of the chamber-walls, apparently for the purpose of strengthening the horizontal beams, as shown in the plan. These chambers

section. As early as 1839 the attention of Sir W. Wilde and Dr. Petrie was drawn to Irish crannogs, the peat-bog of Lagore being the first site where these stockades were detected. From that time to the present much attention has been paid to this subject in Ireland, but for a long time more to the interesting finds rather than to the crannogs



STONE MOULD FROM LOUGH GUR, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ INCHES.

formed a complete girdle to the island. The quantity of wood used was enormous, as the piles alone numbered about 1,800. On the north side the structures were remarkably well preserved, being protected by a covering of slime and rushes 8 to 12 inches thick." Major Kasiski, who conducted these explorations, came to the conclusion that

themselves. Dr. Munro gives a list of upwards of 700 crannogs that have now been identified. Some of the earliest found and more valuable relics have disappeared; but in the badly-arranged museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and in the private collection of Lord Talbot de Malahide, many still remain. One of the most interesting of

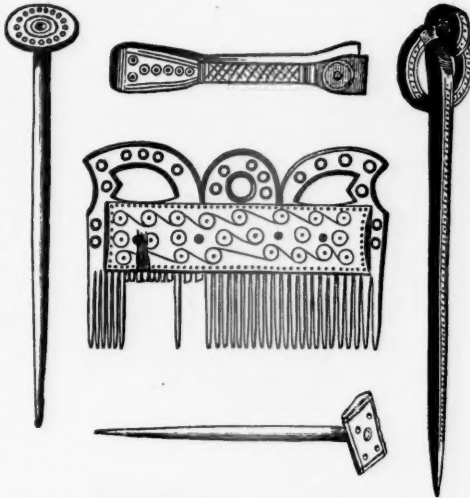
these is a stone mould for bronze spear-heads, found at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick.

This is the best mould for bronzes that has yet been discovered. The museums of Stuggart and Berne both possess stone moulds for bronze celts, with the casting remaining in each; but these are very simple. The only one that can compare with this lacustrine Irish example is a broken stone mould, also for spear-heads, found at Castelnuove, Italy, which is also figured by Dr. Munro.

In bone objects and bone carvings the yield from the Irish crannogs has been profuse and elaborate. A very curious bone was found at Lagore, upon which some crannog resident had whiled away the hours in practising the art of bone-engraving by producing a variety of interesting knot-work patterns.

A bone comb of elaborate pattern, various bone pins, and a pair of bronze tweezers of similar pattern to the bone ornaments, were found at the crannog in Ballinderry Lough, Co. Meath, and are here reproduced.

from the great crannog of this lakelet; but Dr. Munro has some doubts as to their genuineness.



BONE COMB AND PINS, AND BRONZE TWEEZERS, FROM BALLINDERRY.



CARVED BONE FROM LAGORE (DESIGNS REAL SIZE).

Three other remarkably inscribed bone pins, with characters that have been supposed by some to be ogham, also come

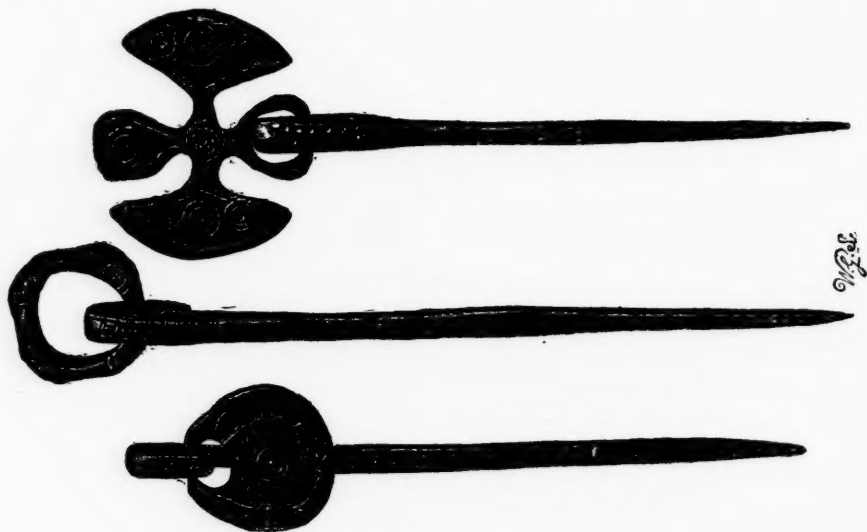
Scotland next comes under review. As Dr. Munro is already well known to antiquaries as the author of *Ancient Scotch Lake-Dwellings, or Crannogs*, it goes without saying that he treats this branch of his subject well and exhaustively; a list is given, with notes, of upwards of one hundred of these settlements that have been identified in Scotland.

With regard to English lake-dwellings, Dr. Munro is able to refer us to examples on the meres of Norfolk and Suffolk, a crannog in Llangorse Lake, near Brecon, remains of piles at Cold Ash, Berks, and to the more extensive discoveries of a like character in Holderness, begun in 1880. Nor should the remarkable instance of old piles found in the very heart of the Metropolis, near London Wall, in 1866, be forgotten, as they were considered by General Pitt-Rivers to pertain to pile-dwellings of a late or Roman date.

The conclusion of this lecture, which deals with the general question of the lake-dwellings within the British Isles, their local distribution and ethnographical signification, and their relation to analogous remains in Europe,

is full of interest. So, too, is the last lecture, which deals with the whole question after a scholarly and comprehensive fashion. He thus concludes: "While the [original] lake-dwellers of Switzerland were quietly living in the peculiar habitations which the hydrographical condition of the country enabled them to develop so largely, great and progressive changes were going on elsewhere among the neolithic settlers in Europe.

in various sporadic corners, and produced not only the Scottish and Irish crannogs, but the analogous remains in Friesland, North Germany, Paladru, etc. As the great extinct mammals are known to have lingered in the recesses of mountain ranges and other secluded localities, so the artificial islands or crannogs, and other lake-habitations of the iron age, are but the deteriorated remnants of a doomed system which, like every



INSCRIBED BONE PINS, BALLINDERRY (REAL SIZE).

Probably other immigrants soon found their way to the west, and brought with them a knowledge of bronze. . . . Just at the dawn of history, we find the Celts—not in the sunshine of their power, but with faded strength and departed glory—confined to a limited area in Europe. After the collapse of the great lake-villages, it is not singular to find that a knowledge of the system remained among the surrounding nationalities which subsequently germinated into activity

dying art before final extinction, passed through a stage of decay and degeneration."

The book concludes with a bibliography of lake-dwelling researches in Europe, a most painstaking and invaluable compilation which embraces no less than 469 entries.

By this great and conscientious work Dr. Munro has made a reputation second to no other living British antiquary who is to be found in the rank of authors.



Ribchester Parish Church Library.

By TOM C. SMITH, ESQ., F.R.H.S.

THEN Chancellor Christie's *Old Lancashire Libraries*,* a brief account is given of the church library formerly existing at Ribchester. To this account the present writer was able to add considerably in the pages of a work recently published. One serious error of judgment he had made was noticed by the *Antiquary* (November) reviewer, to repair which the present article is written. It may be added that the list of books discovered by the Rector of Ribchester and myself early in 1889 was omitted from the work mentioned because of the strongly-expressed opinion of a literary friend that such a list was "unimportant."

By his will, dated April 11, 1684, Rev. Bradley Hayhurst, "clerk, minister at Macclesfield," gave and bequeathed all his "books except my great book of Martyrs and my great Bible to the Parish Church of Ribchester in the County of Lancaster where I was born."† Estimating the gift at its true value, the "Gentlemen and four and twenty" of the parish in 1685 sent Henry Hayhurst, a kinsman of the donor, and the Rev. Richard Kippax, curate of the parish, to Macclesfield, to fetch "the lyberary"; the expenses incurred amounting to £3 7s. 4d.,‡ a large item out of a yearly parochial income of some £20. In the Churchwarden's Account Book numerous entries occur of payments towards keeping the "porch library" in repair—the usual custom of housing the books in a building close to the porch of the church having been followed at Ribchester. In the present century the books began to disappear. "Nobody," to quote the words used by the parish clerk about 1840-50—"nobody here cares at all about it [the library]; and if you [the late Mr. James Crossley] would like to have any of the books, you are quite at liberty to take as many as you please." "And," adds Mr.

Crossley, "several years after I found that the work of destruction had been quite completed; that what had evidently proved too hard for the residents in the neighbourhood—old tomes of St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas—had by the bowels of rats been admirably and thoroughly digested."* In 1858, the Rev. G. W. Reynolds saw the books at Ribchester packed in boxes; and Mr. Banby Haslewood, Vicar of Oswaldtwistle, and son of the late Rector of Ribchester, states in a letter, now in my possession: "The books used to be in the old vestry, and I should have thought they were still in existence, though not in good preservation." And—after that—will it be believed the rev. gentleman returned in 1879 or 1880 to Rev. F. E. Perrin, late Rector of Ribchester, three volumes which, to use his own words, "he had borrowed many years ago!" Mr. Perrin, too, told Chancellor Christie "that he had no papers, wills, writings or catalogues. No one in the parish seems ever to have seen or heard of the old library." And yet within the rectory walls, lying on Mr. Perrin's library shelves, were six volumes belonging to the long neglected parish church library. Moreover, had Mr. Perrin been acquainted with the curiously interesting church records, of which he was the temporary custodian, he must have seen the references to the library, since printed by me in *The History of Ribchester*. No words of censure can be too strong, as Chancellor Christie has well observed, upon the parish clergy, who have wilfully allowed parish libraries to become dispersed or destroyed through wanton neglect or wilful—shall I say?—"loans." Included in this catalogue of names, among the first must be placed the name of the Rev. B. T. Haslewood, Vicar and Rector of Ribchester from 1829 to 1876.

In January of last year the Rev. F. J. Dickson, Rector of Ribchester, and myself found on the shelves of the rectory library the following six volumes, which formed a portion of the library previously left to his native place by the Rev. Bradley Hayhurst two hundred years ago. After much labour I catalogued them as follows:

1. *Enarratio in duas Epistolas Pauli*, ad

* Speech at Chet. Soc. meeting, March, 1856.

* Chet. Soc., New Series, vii., p. 104.

† Original will at Chester.

‡ *History of Ribchester*, p. 214.

Philippenses et Colossenses Prælecta, anno 1560, à Georgio Majore Theologiæ Doctore Professore. Wittebergæ, excudebat Johannes Luffe. Anno 1561.*

The book measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is printed in Latin, unbound, and contains 246 pages.

2. The second volume bears on the title-page the following:

Ind. Pauli Apostoli Epistolam ad Philippenses Collectanea, tam erudita, tam pia, Authore Iodoco Kinthisio Frenssheymero. Franc, apud Chr Egeni.

The book contains 120 leaves, is printed in Latin, and measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

3. The third volume, also printed in Latin, measures 8 inches by 5 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, contains 598 pages, and is bound in leather. It is entitled as follows:

Comm Practicus in Actorum Apostolicorum. Per Lucam Evangelistam. Caspari Stresonis Anhaltini, verbi divini ministri. Amstelodami, apud Joannem Janssonium. Anno MDCL.

4. Next in order is a bulky volume bound in leather, containing 1,070 pages, and measuring 9 inches by 5 inches by 3 inches, without title-page, but evidently a volume of sermons. It has the following note:

Apud Petrum Mariam. Marchettum. M.DLXXXVII.

5. The next volume of the remains of Mr. Bradley Hayhurst's books is a handsome copy of the sixth edition of Bishop Pearson's famous *Exposition of the Creed*, "revised and now more enlarged." The book is strongly bound in leather, is printed in English, and measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. "To be sold by Tho. Sawbridge at the Three Flowers de Lucas in Little Britain. 1692."

6. The last book is *An Exposition of the Church Catechism*, by Published in 1725 by James and John Knapton, at the Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. In writing on the outside paper cover is the endorsement "Hayhurst's Library, Ribchester."

There are also two fragments of a black letter proclamation relating to land, *temp.* Philip and Mary.

* This is the book referred to by Mr. Christie.

Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 256, vol. xxii.)

WESTMORELAND.

PATTERDALE: ST. PATRICK'S WELL.



S Saint Patrick passed down this beautiful valley he is said to have founded the church and blessed the well. Thus we have St. Patrick's church and St. Patrick's well to this day, the ancient name of the valley being Patrickdale.

For many centuries the Holy Well was used for the purposes of baptism.—*Rev. J. Wilson.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

DROITWICH: ST. RICHARD'S WELL.

This custome is yearly observed at Droitwich in Worcestershire, where on the day of St. Richard the [Tutelar Patron Saint] of ye well (*i.e.*) salt well, they keepe holy day, dresse the well with green boughes and flowers. One yeare s.c., A.D. 64, in the Presbyterian times it was discontinued in the civil-warres; and after that the spring [stopt, dried, shranke up] or dried up for some time. So afterwards they [revived, kept] their annuall custome (notwithstanding the power of ye parliament and soldiers) and the salt water returned again, and still continues. This St. Richard was a person of great estate in these parts, and a brisk young fellow that would ride over hedge and ditch, and at length became a very devoute man, and after his decease was canonized for a saint.—*Arby's Remains of Gentihome and Judaism*, p. 33. Folk Lore Soc. Pub.

CLENT: ST. KENYLM'S WELL.

On the Clent hills stands a little chapel of ancient date dedicated to St. Kenylm, a Saxon prince who was murdered by desire of his step-sister and buried near. On the body being found close to a well, which then had healing powers of a miraculous kind, the chapel was built, and a little town sprang up.

YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS: REVOLUTION WELL.

On the near side of the hill in Moortown Lane, is a drinking well known as "Revolution Well," erected in memory of William of Orange; and close by a field containing a small clump of trees, and supposed to contain the remains of men killed in the aforesaid battle of Stainbeck. There is an upright stone post a few yards from the supposed burial-ground bearing a Latin inscription, alluding to the above-named revolution, and put there in memory of it by a Mr. Oates, who dwelt at the house in Stainbeckdale.

LEEDS: CUDDY WELL.

At the foot of the Ridge is a well known as "Cuddy Well," the water being good for tender eyes, and for anyone who is short of iron in the system, as the doctors say. That the water contains a large amount of iron is shown by the rusty incrustation on the sides of the stream. Anyhow, people come long distances for this water for the above purposes, instead of having to send to Harrogate for it.

NEWTON KYME: ST. HELEN'S WELL.

This well is still venerated, as the shreds and scraps of linen hung on the surrounding bushes sufficiently attest. The St. Helen here commemorated is, of course, the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine.

EGTON: BEGGAR'S OR LOVER'S BRIDGE.

There are two legends connected with the bridge which spans the river Esk at Egton, near Whitby. One tradition terms it "The Beggar's Bridge," in consequence of a beggar named Thomas Furees, who in early life was nearly drowned while endeavouring to cross the swollen stream by the stepping-stones—the usual method of crossing—off which he fell into the water. He then made a vow that should he ever be able to do so, he would build a bridge at the place for the safety of his fellow-creatures. He proceeded to Hull, and in course of time amassed a large fortune, and, not forgetting his vow, he built the bridge, on which his initials and the date, 1621, were placed. There is a monument to him and his wife in Holy Trinity Church, Hull; he died in 1631. In the other legend of "The Lover's Bridge," the subject is that of a lover trying

to cross the river at this point on his way to seek his sweetheart in Glaisdale, before leaving her to seek his fortune abroad. Having repeatedly tried to cross the current, he at length gave up the attempt and

Exhausted he climbed the steep side of the brae,
And looked up the dale ere he turned him away;
Ah! from her far window a light flickered dim;
And he knew she was faithfully watching for him.

The Lover's Vow.

I go to seek my fortune, love,
In a far, far distant land;
And without thy parting blessing, love,
I am forced to quit the strand.

But over Arncliffe's brow, my love,
I see thy twinkling light;
And when deeper waters part us, love,
'Twill be my beacon bright.

If fortune ever favour me,—
Saint Hilda! hear my vow!—
No lover again, in my native plain,
Shall be thwarted as I am now.

One day I'll come to claim my bride,
As a worthy and wealthy man!
And my well-earned gold shall raise a bridge,
Across the torrent's span.

The rover came back from a far distant land,
And he claimed of the maiden her long promised
hand;

But built 'ere he won her, the bridge of his vow,
And the lovers of Egton pass over it now.

Ballads of Yorkshire, by INGLEDEW.

RAYDALE: SEMER WATER.

Where the lake now is was once a town of some size. The legend is that many years ago a poor old man (some variants say "Christ") wandered into Raydale, and besought food from house to house. Every door was closed to him except that of a very poor couple living in a small white cottage on the hill, who bade him welcome, and placed their humble food before him. In the morning, after pronouncing a blessing on the house and its inmates, he departed; and as he left the house, he turned towards the city, and pronounced these awful words:

Semer water rise, Semer water sink,
And swallow all the town,
Save this little house on the hill
Where they gave me meat and drink.

Whereupon the water rose and covered all the houses, save the little one above mentioned. —Whitaker's *Richmondshire*. Barker's *Three Days in Wensleydale*.

WHARFEDALE: THORS' WELL.

In pagan times, and possibly in the days of the early Christians, well-worship prevailed in Burnsall, and evidences of it are still remaining. There is "Thorshill," and Thor's Well, signifying the well of the God of Plunder. This was undoubtedly dedicated by the pagans; and among their successors it was customary for the early Church to rededicate these places to their saints. Hence the other two Burnsall wells are dedicated respectively to St. Margaret and St. Helena. These wells are worth seeing, and it is a fact that remnants of well-worship existed as recently as the middle of the last century, when the young people used to visit the wells every Sunday evening and drink the waters with sugar added.

OSMOTHERLEY.

The village of Osmotherley is seven miles from Northallerton in the Cleveland hillside. Tradition has it that Osmund, King of Northumbria, and his wife, had an only son Oswy, heir to his kingdom. The "wise" being consulted at his birth, foretold the child would on a certain day be drowned. The mother in every way endeavoured to stave off the catastrophe, and as the time for the fatal event neared, she fled with the boy to the top of Osnaberg, or Roseberry Topping, as it is now called, safe as she surmised from any watery depths. Here she awaited the passing away of the fatal day. Having fallen asleep through fatigue, the young prince wandered away from her, and came across a small well. Seeing his face reflected in the water, he endeavoured to grasp it, fell in, and was drowned. The mother on awaking traced his footsteps to the spot, where she found the dead body of her child. The body was buried in the churchyard close by; the mother died shortly after, and was buried beside him. The heads of both are said to be still seen at the east end of the church.

A similar account is that some years ago there lived in a secluded part of Yorkshire, a lady, who had an only son named Os or Oscar. Strolling out one day with her child, they met a party of gipsies, who were anxious to tell her the child's fortune. After being much importuned, she assented to their request. To the mother's astonishment and grief,

they prognosticated that the child would be drowned. In order to avert so dreadful a calamity, the infatuated mother purchased some land, and built a house on the summit of a high hill, where she lived with her son a long time in peace and seclusion. Happening one fine summer's day, in the course of a perambulation, to have fatigued themselves, they sat down on the grass to rest, and soon fell asleep. While enjoying this repose, a spring rose up from the ground, which caused such an inundation as to overwhelm them, and side by side they found a watery grave. After this had occurred, the people in the neighbourhood named it Os-by-his-mother-lay, which has since been corrupted into Osmotherley.

COTTINGHAM: KELDGATE.

Keld is the old Saxon name for a spring or a well. In Cottingham are some intermittent springs bearing this name, which are supposed by many to be regulated in their very irregular periods of activity and repose by the flowing of the Derwent, although that river is twenty miles distant.



The King's Confessors.

(Continued from p. 266, vol. xxii.)

F. ALEXANDER BACHE.



ALEXANDER BACHE evidently belonged to a good family, as he was a kinsman of John Prophete, Dean of Hereford, and then of York, and keeper of the privy seal. He became chaplain to John de Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke, in whose household his post must have been attended with great difficulties, as that nobleman was a notorious libertine and a great enemy of the Church, both in and out of parliament, taking money by force alike from religious houses and secular priests, and especially injuring the cathedral of Ely. In 1372 the earl was sent to relieve Rochelle, then besieged by the French, and being attacked by the King of Castile, June 24, lost all the fleet and the whole of the royal treasures, and with his

officers was carried captive into Spain. Bache adhered to his patron throughout his misfortunes, and, as his confessor, witnessed his will, dated Palm Sunday (March 26), 1374, by which he directed that his body should be buried in the choir, before the great altar of the monastery of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford. On his ransom from captivity the earl proceeded to Paris, and had turned towards England, when he died very suddenly, April 16, 1376, on his way to Calais. From the household of the earl's family Bache went to the royal court, and preached before the king on Easter Day (April 10), 1384, being then S.T.D. After the banishment of Rushook he became the king's confessor, which was speedily a stepping-stone to a higher dignity. At the king's desire he was promoted by Boniface IX. to the bishopric of St. Asaph February 28, 1389-90; took the oath of fealty to the crown, April 3; received spiritual jurisdiction as bishop-elect on the 6th; had restitution of the temporalities of the see on the 28th, with the grant of the issues, May 7, from the day of his sworn fealty; and was consecrated, May 8, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster. As royal confessor, he had the grant, February 1, 1390-1, of £69 10s. 6d. a year, in the same manner as Woodrowe and Siward had before him. The bishop had a royal license, November 3, 1390, to bequeath all his goods and chattels; and at Clatford, August 13, 1394, he made his last will, the provisions of which were limited to pious legacies, and gifts to members of his household, even down to his barber, groom, and stable-boys. He desired his body to be buried in the convent of the Friar Preachers of Hereford, *where* they willed. He bequeathed "*j par vestimentorum blodio et rubeo bipartit. de auro textato,*" in his chamber at London to the Friar-Preachers of Hereford; 20s. to those of London; 40s. sterling to those of Hereford; 10 marks to F. Thomas Castel; and £20 to be distributed to the poor on the day of his burial. His death occurred very shortly after the making of the will, which was proved September 15 following, at Tunbridge Castle. As for his companions, or chaplains, F. Thomas Benet, probably on his withdrawal from court, had a pension of 100s. a year granted him,

March 26, 1391, which was paid till October 22, 1395; and F. Thomas Castel had the master-general's confirmation, July 5, 1391, of all the graces given to him by the provincial; and a royal pension of 10 marks a year, as the late bishop's chaplain, the last payment appearing November 6, 1395.

F. JOHN BURGHILL.

At the royal court F. John Burghill was, for a considerable time, the companion of F. Thomas Rushook, on whose cessation he retired again into his native convent of Hereford. For his support he had corodies granted him by the king in three large abbeys: at Pershore, July 18, 1381; at Beaulieu, September 26 following; and at Gloucester, January 17, 1384-5; and, moreover, August 19, 1384, a parcel of tithes, not amounting to more than 40s., in the town of Bagworth, which were due to the alien priory of Chestow, and had been escheated to the crown. After some years the corody of Gloucester Abbey was inadvertently given to one Roger Flamme, but was restored to Burghill October 23, 1392, on the petition of the Prior of Hereford; when he became the king's confessor he gave it up, and it was granted, September 16, 1394, to one John Logwardyn. The grant of a pension of £40 and two pipes of wine a year, February 10, 1395-6, was given for his maintenance. He was soon raised to the episcopal dignity, at the king's request, being promoted by Boniface IX., April 12, 1396, to the see of Llandaff. The custody of the temporalities, from the death of the last bishop was committed to him, May 31, and the full restitution was made June 15 following. In the year 1398 he was translated to the see of Coventry and Lichfield, and his installation took place, September 8, in the presence of the king, the archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and many bishops and noblemen. On the 16th the temporalities were restored to him. He was much revered, both in life and death, as a great benefactor to the Church and to the poor. At the deposition of Richard II., September 29, 1399-1400, he ceased to be the royal confessor, and dying, about May 14, 1414, was laid in the Lady Chapel of his cathedral, under a stone, upon which his effigy was

portrayed in brass, according to the directions of his last will.

F. JOHN TILLEY.

When Henry IV. came to the throne of England he broke, for the first time, the series of Dominican confessors, by selecting a Carmelite friar for his spiritual guide. But towards the close of his life he reinstated the old custom, and called to his aid F. John Till or Tilley, a Black Friar of London, who had been a royal chaplain in the time of Richard II. He preached at Shene on Lady Day (March 25), 1393, before the king, who rewarded him with 26s. 8d.; also on the third Sunday of Lent (March 18), 1402-3, being then S.T.M. at Eltham, before Henry IV., and had 40s. As prior of the convent of London, he received payment of the state-pension May 3 and July 11, 1408, and also November 15, 1412. Henry IV., making him his confessor, granted him as such, January 4, 1412-3, a life pension of 40 marks out of the ulnage and subsidy of cloth within the city of Winchester, in its suburbs and soke, and elsewhere in Hants; and Tilley attended this monarch on his death-bed, March 20 following. The pension was confirmed, for a fine of 4 marks, by Henry V., June 26, 1413; and by Henry VI., December 15, 1422. The payments were irregular, for December 9, 1413, the exchequer disbursed £6 19s. 2d., which the collectors of the ulnage ought to have paid; and the collectors had a mandate November 24, 1415, to pay up the arrears. Tilley was still in London in 1428.

F. THOMAS WARREN.

For his expenses and passage into France to the king, F. Thomas Warren, S.T.M., received £10, October 13, 1419, in the exchequer. As confessor of Henry VI. he had the pension of £69 5s. 6d. granted to him, March 23, 1420-1, as long as he continued in the charge; and in 1422 the usual supply of winter clothing was supplied to him. The length of his residence at the royal court does not appear. He was probably succeeded, down to 1450, by F. Thomas Bird or Brid, who was much employed in embassies, particularly for the final extinguishing of the Great Schism; but evidence on this point is needed.

After the time of Henry VI., for close on eighty years no Dominican friar appears to have been called to the office of the king's confessor, although members of the Dominican Order were employed in the royal court down to the last. F. George Athequa, a Spaniard, was confessor to Catherine of Arragon, both as princess and queen, and became Bishop of Llandaff; and F. John Hopton was domestic chaplain to the Princess Mary, Catherine's daughter, who had him promoted to the bishopric of Norwich.

(Concluded.)



A Cornish Cross in Sussex.

By ARTHUR G. LANGDON.

It may not be generally known that there is an extremely fine Cornish cross to be seen in the manor-house grounds at Eastbourne. No difficulty, however, exists in accounting for the cross in its present situation, for by tracing the pedigree of the Gilberts, who own the manor-house estate, we find that at the close of the last century a certain family named Giddy were settled at Tredrea, in St. Erth, Cornwall, and the only son, Davies Giddy, married Mary Ann Gilbert, of Eastbourne, an only child and heiress. He adopted the name of Gilbert, in place of Giddy, and settled at Eastbourne. This Davies Giddy, or Gilbert, was a distinguished man of science in the early part of this century, being at one time President of the Royal Society; and amongst other works he compiled "A History of Cornwall."

The particulars relating to the removal of the cross are not known, beyond the fact that he had it brought to Eastbourne, it is supposed, from his estate at Tredrea. A small brass plate on the cross is inscribed:

REMOVED FROM
CORNWALL
IN
MDCCCXVII.

but to one accustomed to these monuments, no plate is necessary to associate it with the

county from whence it came, for it is a typical example of a Cornish cross, both as regards shape and ornamentation.

The monolith is 7 feet 6 inches high, and, unlike the majority of these crosses, it is made of white elvan, a hard local stone, resembling a very fine granite; the materials used for the others being the ordinary moorland granite.

It belongs to that class known as "wheel crosses, with projections at the neck," *i.e.*, at the point where the head and shaft join there is a bold head running from front to back—a feature not found out of Cornwall. The shaft has beaded angles, and a very pronounced entasis. Rarely is one of this type decorated, and then but sparingly; here, however, is the most ornate example of all. The ornament upon all four sides consists entirely of incised work, and is as follows: On the head a boss below the middle, and on either side is a deep incision resembling a spherical triangle; while a third is cut above the boss. Between these side and top figures is an incised tau-cross, the shaft of which radiates to the boss.

The shaft of the cross is panelled on all sides, the front and back being divided vertically by an incised line. Each alternate pair of panels is filled with little sunk holes in rows, a mode of decoration peculiar to Cornwall, being a simple and common method of enriching a surface. The intermediate panels are quite plain, and the only deviation from the little holes occurs on those near the bottom, where some attempt at design is made. There are only two crosses in Cornwall which resemble the Eastbourne example in type and ornament. One is the north cross in Lanivet churchyard, and the other is in the churchyard at Roche; both have projections at the neck, and in each case the little holes are alone employed in the decoration.

A paper is in hand for the Sussex Archaeological Society, in which the Eastbourne cross will be fully described and illustrated; and it is expected to appear in the Transactions of that society in the spring of 1891.



Discovery of the Register and Chartulary of the Mercers' Company, York.

By REV. CHARLES KERRY.

(Continued from p. 270, vol. xxii.)

5. No member to "minister non-members good" under no manner of colour, except son or apprentice of a member, by which the master or any of the fellowship might have any hindrance in buying or selling beyond the sea on pain of 100 shillings. The first informant to receive a reward of twenty shillings.

6. All statutes of the "felishipp" to be observed, "*and þies (these) ord'unces were made in the tyme of Thomas Scanceby, maistr of the said felishipp.*"

Here follow certain oaths to be taken by the officials and members on their admission into the Guild—*viz.*: for the Master, for the Constables, the merchant brethren, and one for the "Brethren at Prayers."

The last is somewhat remarkable, and is here given in its entirety: "Ye sall be lele and trewe brother vnto þe hospitale of þe Holy Trinite of our lady seint Mary and xij. apostelles in Ffossegate in þe cite of York, and ffa'v'able and frendly to all brether and sist'is langing therto, and rules and orden'ance and rightes þ'of to mayntene at your myght and gudely power, and truly pay and afferme and fulfill as lele and trewe brother sulde do be your faith. Ye sall ask þis hospitall for charite. Ye sall worship iij. solempne festes, that is to say, the feste of þe Trinite assumpc'on and annunciacion of our Lady. Ye sall pay ij^d. ilka quarter, at is to say, viij^d. in þe yere, and ilka day say v. pat' nost', v. aves and a credo, and if ye faile of þis to gyf half a pond Wax to þe saide hospitall, and be quit" (the last three words in a later hand).

7. No brother to sue another brother at law without previously showing his grief to the master and constables, who shall provide remedy; and if remedy be not had to his liking within 14 days, then he may proceed by any process of law "where hym thynks best; and whoso dose þe contrary sall pay

c^s. to þe company as ofte tymes as he is con-
vict^e."

8. No council to be divulged to the detriment of any member of the guild under penalty of 40s. The informant "sall haf for his labor xx^s."

9. "Itm. it is ordand þat no man of þe company sall halde no shop opyn on Son-days, or on vigiles thurgh þe yere, excepte þe feste of Seint Thomas Appostell. And also silling of vitayle and Lentyn-store bitwix þe Fest of purificacion of our Lady and Pasc next after yere; betwix thir two festes it shall be lefull to hald opyn shop ilk day if hym like. And who so dose þe contrary he sall pay iij^s. iiij^d. to þe company at þe first tyme, and vj^s. viij^d. at þe secund tyme, and so forth ilk tyme þat he does þe contrary vj^s. viij^d."

10. No apprentice or servant shall set up shop before he has agreed with the master and constables for his fine of privilege; and his former master must certify before the Master and constables of the guild, that the apprentice is competent "to occupy as maister in þe same craft."

11. A guild member's son, who is made free of the mercer craft, may set up shop on payment of 3s. 4d. to the company.

12. No member of the company shall take another man's shop over his head at a higher rent, under penalty of 40s.

13. No man must enter into a business (shop, etc.) before he has paid his fine to the master and constables, under penalty of £10 to the company.

14. No person shall convey goods through the city by way of hawking; "but if it be that he be sent fore by any lorde or knyght, or any other worthi man, or woman ligging in childe bedd, on payn to pay vi^s. viij^d. as oft tymes as he dose þe contrary, and qwo so talys (tells) it, sall haf ye half of yat w^{ch} is forfett."

15. No stranger to sell his wares in any place besides the common market, and on the market days, under penalty of 40 shillings.

16. The searchers shall search through all the craft of mercery within the city of York, for all yardwands and weights and measures whether they be sufficient or not.

17. Disputes and wrangling in the Trinity

Hall in the presence of the master and constables, forbidden under penalty of 6s. 8d.

18. Reviling forbidden by guild members in the mercery or in any part of the city, under penalty of 6s. 8d.

19. Guardians to be appointed to accompany deputy merchants over the sea to prevent misgovernance and mismanagement of the owners of goods, with power to take an inventory of such goods and send them back to England to their lawful owners.

20. None but "ane able p^rsone that occupyse in a shop in þe mercery" shall be elected master of the Guild.

21. Apprentices not to be bound for less than seven years, under penalty of 20s. The apprentice to be free-born and of free condition, and not born bond or in thraldom; if in the later condition to be discharged.

22. Apprentices to be sworn upon a book to be good and true to their masters, and to serve them until the end of their time.

23. No master to entice another man's apprentice unlawfully, nor trade with an apprentice to his own profit under colour of his own mark or merchandize, under pain of 100 shillings.

24. No apprentice shall become security for anyone save his own master and his profit without his master's leave.

25. No apprentice to buy or sell anything within his master's time without his master's consent.

26. No member of the company shall purchase any goods beyond the seas or at London to the use and profit of any man unless he be free of the merchants' craft, under penalty of 100 shillings.

The remaingd four rules relate to the common box, its keeping, rendering of accounts, and payment of dues.

(Here the Chartulary is inserted, after which the Register is continued.)

JOHN NORMAN, Master, 1496.

Will. Staveley and Thom. Catlynson, Constables.

JOHN METCALFE, Alderman, "Master of the Mystery of the Mercers," 1497.

Alan Staveley and John Beysby, Constables.

JOHN STOCKDAILL, Alderman, Master, 1498.

John Lincoln and John Custance, Constables.

— Thickpeny and Thomas Joys, Pageant Masters.

A remarkable enactment was made by the guild at this time. It was agreed that no member of the merchants' or mercers' company should load his vessel at Hull with any goods designed for Flanders, Brabant, Holland, Zeland, or Normandy for three years to come, except the owners or their deputies paid 6s. 8d. to the Trinity Guild in Fossgate as often as they loaded their vessels, under penalty of £10, to be employed for the common weal of the guild. Informers to have a reward of 40s., and the constables to be fined 40s. in every case of default.

WILLIAM NELESON, Alderman, Master, 1499.

Thomas Talis and Will. Staveley, Constables.

Thom. Staveley, and Thom. Fisher, Searchers.

Rob. Sharpe and John Johnson, Pageant Masters.

JOHN GILLYOTT, Alderman, Master, 1500.
Edw^d Kirkby and Rob. Dawson, Constables.

Edw^d Warwick and Ed. Taylor, Searchers.
Thomas Staveley,
Thom. Fisher,
Rob. Sherpe,
John Johnson, } Pageant Masters.
Ten admissions: inter alia Mr. John Dyse, notary.

On the 8 of March this year was an important meeting of the guild for the election of a chaplain for the Hospital in the place of John Rust, deceased, when William Cork was unanimously chosen chaplain in his stead at a stipend £4. 6s. 8d. yearly, with a chamber free for life.

SIR JOHN GYLLIOTT, KNIGHT, Master, 1501.
Constables as before.

John Beisby and Thom. Taillour, Searchers.

John Gylliat, junior,

Edward Hunter,

John Rasyn,

John Benson,

“Masters of
Pageants.”

New brethren: inter alia, William Cort, chaplain, obviously the same as Will “Cork,”

the hospital chaplain. Among the new members are eleven merchants.

Here follows an interesting memorandum concerning the pageants:

“M^d. That Thomas Drawswerd this þsent yere abouesaid is admit into the brod’heid of the frat’nite of the Holy Trinite in flossegate by the said maist’ by thassent and consent of Richerd Thornton, Maio’ of the Cite of Yorke, George Kirke, John Elwald, William Neleson, John Stokdale, Ald’men, Thomas Ffynch, John Shawe, Thomas Ffelneby, and meny oth’ m’ch’ants, brethorn of the said ffrat’nite und’r condicion folowing, þ’ is to say, that the said Thomas shal mak the PAGIANT OF THE DOME belonging to the m’ch’ants of newe substanciale in eu’y thing þ’vnto belonging havng for the warkemanship and stuff of the same vij. m’rc’ in money, and his entrie fre w^t also the old pagiant.”

ALAN STAVELEY, alderman, Master, 1502.

Robert Wheteley and John Alkbarowe, Constabs.

John Kent,

John Norman,

Giles Clarvax,

Robert Wild,

} Pageant Masters.

1. It was enacted that if any mariner or shipman, not free of the Guild, carry in his vessel any foreign material from York to Hull or from Hull to York, that then no merchant shall put their merchandise therein for the space of two years after that be known under a forfeiture of 20s. for each offence.

2. Every master to bring his apprentice to the Trinity Hall “to be sworne vpon a buke yat he shal be trew to his maister,” etc., and his indenture to be entred. The apprentice to pay 1^d to the clerk, and the same sum to the beadle.

3. It is ordained that no member of the fellowship henceforth shall open his shop on Sundays or Holydays or vigils through the year, except they shall fall on market-days as Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, or on any fair time ordained by the king’s ordinances and statutes, and if they do so fall then it shall be lawful for the brethren to keep open their shop “fro (time) p’ish Messe be don at his p’ish church vnto y^e tyme y^t thei ryng all in to Evyngsong at his seid p’ish church the

same day and noo longer," under penalty of 40^d.

4. All merchandise to be honestly marked with the owner's mark; if it be a pipe the mark must be on the head or barrel then on the barrel head; and all other merchandise, as madder, alum, "baare," "to sett ye mark at both ends," under penalty of 100^s.

5. No merchant to keep another merchant's wares within his fermehold (warehouse) for more than three hours without the knowledge or licence of the owner, under penalty of 100 shills.

6. No goods to be delivered to an attorney or servant without an indented bill, one half to be kept by the deliverer and the other by the receiver, on pain of 40s.

JOHN BIRKHED, Alderman, Master, 1504.

Thomas Staveley and Rob^t Frankish, *Con-*
stables.

Edm^d Warwyk and Rob. Wheteley, *Searchers*.

John Kent,
Giles Clarevax,
Rob. Wilde,
John Norman, } Pageaunt Maisters.

Here follows an oath for the "Brouggar," or Broker, *i.e.*, salesman.

He must always sell his goods to the best advantage to the owner, "without ony disceite or colour." He must not show any of the goods on sale to strangers before any member of the fellowship has been afforded that privilege. He must keep secret all matters between party and party showed to him. "So help you God and halydom, and by this buke. Ye shall have of eu'y seller ij^d. at ye jⁱⁱ. (£1) and noo more for your labour."

THOMAS JAMESON, Alderman, Master, 1506.

Paul Gillow and Edw^d Taillour, *Con-*
stables.

New members: Brian Palmer, Esq., etc.

JOHN LYNCOLN, merchant, Master, 1507.

John Norman and John Rasyn, *Con-*
stables.

Thom. Taillour, John Thornton, *Searchers*.

JOHN SHAW, Alderman, Master, 1508.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Master, 1512.

Tho. Abney and Tho. Kytchen, *Con-*
stables.

John Norman,
Ric. Harbottle,
Rob. Wilde,
Ric. Newton, } *Searchers*.

Ralph Langley,
Rob. Bekyngham,
John Thomson,
Rob. Elwolde, } "Masters of the
Pageants."

Names of new brethren: M. Thomas
Shawe, M. of the Hospital, Thomas Clerk,
"Clericus Co'tatis Mercator," etc.

(To be continued.)



Out in the Forty-five.



THE correspondence here presented relates to the events of the memorable year of the landing of the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, in Scotland, which threw the whole kingdom into a state of consternation and excitement. The original letters are the property of Mr. W. H. Garforth, to whose ancestor they were written, and who has kindly granted permission for their publication. More than two centuries ago, the Garforths were of the highest class of York merchants.* The theme of this alarming and daring adventure, though sadly bedewed with blood and carnage, is ever fascinating, and exhibits on a small scale an awful picture of the desolating effects of war. It has inspired the historian, the novelist, the minstrel, and the poet. These letters, then, are of some national as well as local importance, and may afford interest to the antiquary and to the general reader.

To Counsellor Gray These

D^r S^r Just now arrived a Messenger from Carelile with an express that mentions that ye rebells to ye number about of 6000 is com^d to Kings Moor, & further saith that their was about 40 of them with within a quarter of a

* William Garforth, of York, was admitted into the company of Merchant Adventurers in 1701. He was governor of the company in the years 1719-1721, and again in 1731-1732. His portrait is in their ancient hall. He died December 9, 1746, æt. 81, and is buried in the church of St. Martin, Micklegate.

mile of Carelile but ye Cannon from the Castle firing made them retire to Kings Moor againe. Their is a Quater Mas^r w^{ch} was took near Carelile expected ourly hear, the Messenger din^d with them at Hexham the people at Carelile is in great confution and it is much to be fear^d y^t ye Citty cant hold out agst them long. Their was a Kings Messenger arrived hear this morning w^{ch} brought acc^t to ye Marshall y^t Gen^l Ligonier at ye head of a very fine army is marching towards Carelile if so it is to be hoped the rebels will be surrounded—This is all I can learn at present—From y^r most obedient & hum^{ble} serv^t to Com^d

Jos: Allory

Nov^{br} ye 10: 1745 at 9 o'clock

[Indors in different hand] Y^t ye Rebels had retired from Carlisle gone to Brampton east of C. to joyn ye oth^r two divisions and had y^e bespoke provisions for 8000 men.

For The Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Garforth's York.

Free, M^r Blackett.

Nov. 19

By an express on Sunday night we heard that both City & Castle of Carlisle were surrendered.

This morning about 4 o'clock an acc^t was brought that 250 horsemen were last night within a quarter of a mile of Penrith, a Quarter master being sent before to order billets for these. On thursday last 200 of these went to Harlow height & found a great many Cattle being a Fair day The Marshall & Army are not got much beyond Hexham The weather was very bad.

Newcastle Nov^r 22. 1745

Sir. The whole Army is just come in; They don't encamp, but live in Churches, Meeting Houses, and Malt-Kilns. I had a Capt^y, his serv^t a soldier, a Kettle-drum, a Trumpeter, a woman, & three horses, & w^t to-night I can't yet say. They are to march south. Part of ye rebels, it is said are at Kendale; L^d Tullibardine was kill'd before Carlisle; We think ourselves safe here, & I think you have no occasion to be affraid at York. Our Army had a most terrible march. The rebels sent in carts ye country people, & ye

women & children, y^t had fled from ye town in ye front of y^r men, y^t y^e Carlisle people durst not fire upon them, lest they should kill y^r own families.

[Indors in same hand] 23 at Litchf^d & nigh Stafford & 3000 at Nottingham on thursday last, Gen^l Legonier's—

No rout of M^r Wade y^e whole together wⁿ he does march but ye time uncertain.—Provost of Edinbro' demy'd admittance to Gen^l Wade. A Regim^t from fflanders arriv'd a Chester on thursday last. Spy with 114[£] taken at Newcastle Scotch tired of Kg making & flock to L^d Londown, who is doing great services.

Durham 22 Nov^r 1745

D^r Sir. I suppose before y^s can reach you, you'll have heard of ye surrender of Carlisle.—1200 Militia association men & c^e were in ye City to defend it; at ye first appearing of ye Rebels before it they were resolv'd to make a bold stand; & for two days kept up y^r spirits pritty well; but wⁿ they saw you casting up trenches, ye Captains & oth^r officers grew faint hearted, & notwithstanding all y^t ye Towns People could remonstrate, declar'd they would capitulate for y^mselves, & accordingly did do it. 30 pieces of Cannon, several of y^m 6 pounders, are fall'n into y^r hands; a great quantity of Gunpowder & small arms.

All ye Militia men took oath they would never serve ag^t ye young Pretender more, so ware conducted by a Guard of Highlanders to Hesket a Town ab^t 9 miles from Carlisle. By y^s surrender all ye light horse of ye two Countees of Cumberland & Westmoreland became y^rs amounting to ab^t 120. Perhaps you will be desirous to know w^t execution was done, verily and truely, Sir, none at all, or next to none.

They say they believe they might kill ab^t 3 or 4 private men, howev^r they are sure they knock'd down on french Engineer, & they have some reason to think they kill'd a Highland Chief, but who he was they can't tell; & ye Rebels y^mselves laugh at y^m when they say so. However they are confident he was some great man, for he had gold lace on his waistcoat, & after being laid cross a horse, was buried in a very solemn & pompous manner at Warwick ab^t 3 miles from ye

Town; its said ye young Pretender kiss'd ye corps several times & shed abundance of tears over it. I must own a more scandalous surrender I never heard of; I can neith' write nor think of it wth patience. I did not think y^e had been such a number of cowards in England; I say cowards, for I believe they were all Loyal. When y^e disarm'd Militia were passing ye Gates y^e day after y^e Rebels had taken possession of the City, Citadel, Castle & every thing, y^e Highlanders upon Guard insulted y^m crying out, *All's well*, an expression thy had often heard y^m use upon y^e walls, wⁿ no enemy appear'd.—We hear ye Rebels are got to Kendale, & have left 500 of y^lr People in Carlisle wth ye Duke of Perth at y^lr head: this last circumstance I do not believe. Mareschal Wade & his army got no farth' after decamping from Newcastle-town Moor, yⁿ Hexham, in w^{ch} march I am told a great many men fell sick & some died thro' y^e severity of y^e season; they are now going into quarters; ye Horse & Dragoons are come to Durham y^s day. I am heartily sorry I have no better news to send you. This acct. I have from M^r Bennet y^e Dis-senting Minister in Carlisle, who is now a lodger wth me.

I am &c. G. Walker.

[*The above is without superscription.*]

For The Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Garforth's York.

Free. M^r Blackett.

From a Lett^r at Morpeth to M^r Robinson at M^r Oldfields.

Since my last we had an Acc^t of y^e loss of y^e Fox Man of War, & of y^e Tryal sloop. Some of the Rebels began to raise more clans but wthout success. They curse the Priests for y^s disappointment. That Mac-Donnald of Kipock was sein'd. L^d Londown had collected 4000 men & is now at Inverness, & it is assured y^t Mac-Donnald of ye Isles has joyn'd him, also ye oth^r well affected clans are in full march to increase y^e N^o. The L^{ds} of y^e Iusticiary have met in order to proceed to y^e choice of a new Provost. The old one is now at his Broth^rs at Allan Bank, & has writ to M^r White a near neighbor to y^s place desiring he will prevail wth his son in law M^r Ridley at Newcastle to secure him

from ye mob, in his passage thro' y^t place to Londⁿ. He intends to set forth next week.

Newcastle Nov^r 22. It is said Carlisle was given up by Treachery, & partly by y^e perswasion of on D^r Douglas of Carlisle who was in y^e Pretender's interest. The Rebels got in y^e Castle 20 5 Poundⁿ 75 Barrels of Powder, & in y^e Town new fire arms w^{ch} they lately got from here. I am affraid ye loosing of Carlisle is of ye worst consequence to us y^t has happed since ye Rebellious crew rose. P.S. All y^t I can learn is, y^t y^e main Body of y^m is yet in Carlisle.

[*Unsigned.*]

Brough 10 o'clock in y^e evening
23 Nov^r 1745

Copy of a Lett^r from M^r John Cooper dated Penrith 23 inst. at 3 in y^e evening.

We are now clear of ye Highland Army. By an exact Acct kept at Emont Bridge, w^{ch} they c^d not avoid passing, their whole forces not above 5000.

They have 13 pieces of Artillery, two Cohorns, & anoth^r small peice; ye diameter of most of ye peices not above 3 Inches. Their Baggage & all gone forw^{ds} for Kendale, except some few carriages w^{ch} they are sending back to Carlisle. They have left at y^t place a Guard not exceeding 120 men; little Parties of straglers are coming in all y^e morning; in short yir forces are far from being formidable, they are poor shabby fellows most of y^m, All y^t Heads wth y^lr Prince are gone forw^d The Chiefs are

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Duke of Perth | L ^d Dundee |
| Duke of Athol | L ^d Ogilvie |
| Ld. Kilmarnock | L ^d G. Murray |
| L ^d Nairn | Glenbuckett. |
| L ^d Pilsligo | |

[YORK Postmark.] To The Rev^{end} M^r Dring att M^r Peacocks in the Heigh Street Hull

York 2^d Dec^r 1745

Dear Sir. The alarm which contributed to deprive us of the Pleasure of your Company proceeded from no more than twelve Gentlemen and ten servants who were dispatch'd from Manchester to Rotchdale to demand the public money there & the Militia arms, but what they got no Acct^s have yet

inform'd us: The Pannick seem'd to be much too strong for a set of brave Captains &c., who but six days before in my Hearing talk'd of fighting with any equal number of the Rebels, nay they declared they wou'd not decline meeting them tho' 500 superior to them—And behold two and twenty men put to flight 1500 of those warriors; at least they made them take their Resolution for Flight and were in actual Readiness, when friendly Tidings came to their Comfort and prevented their intended March. The City has this day had an Express from their Emissary (Yeoman) who as he is pleas'd to call it has had the Pleasure to drink with many of the Rebels at Manchester; the Substance of which is that they march'd from Manchester yesterday and came to Crossford (but I can't find any such Place and rather imagine it Stopford) where the Bridge being knock'd down they made the Inhabitants make a Passage over by Trees &c under pain of burning their Town—He says they make very long marches of 20 miles a Day, which I'm afraid will carry them to Wales before the Duke can meet with them. A blind and an unbeliev'd (or perhaps more properly disbeliev'd) Acc^t is come to Day from Newcastle that 1,000 other Highlanders were following their Friends the same way they went and were then in Westmorland, but had that been true, there wou'd have been letters from Appleby or Brough that would have mentioned it! That Letter adds that the well affected of the Country had, out of a strg-gling Party of 17 taken 10 and sent them to Wade.

Oglethorpe's Foot came here yesterday and tomorrow come the Dragoons, this Day came in the Horse, and Wade himself is expected tonight: His army is now at Borough-bridge and tomorrow encamps upon Clifford Moor, where I shall pay them a visit.

The Hunters imagine that they shall march tomorrow to Leeds. Fresh accounts come of Burton's having wore in his Hat a white Cockade and marching from Hornby Castle to Lancaster with L^d Elcho and 60 others; but D^r Sterne seems to have undertaken that you'll therefrom easily imagine that it will want no Pains to have it proved. Your sister (who is now with me) together with my M^{rs} Dring & Miss Nisbett, beg to

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have their Respects properly addressed to you & M^r Garforth by D^r S^r!

Your most obed^t Serv^t & obliged Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

Since writing this I have seen your Letter to M^r Topham from Wighton & am glad to hear you were well there.

I hear 100 some of w^{ch} are young Gentlemen join'd the Rebels in & ab^t Manchester.

To The Rev^{end} M^r Dring att M^r Peacock's
a Merch^t in High Street Hull.

Hallfax 3^d Dec^r

M^r Ramsden our Messenger to Manchester return'd this morning & says he was taken prisoner at Manchester by the Rebels & conducted as such to Macklesfield from whence he luckily escap'd that 15 or thereabouts of his Majesty's Forces came to Macklesfield on Saturday night to reconnoitre the Rebels army that they all except three left that place on Sunday morning but that three staid till the Rebels actually enter'd the Town that they told the People there that the King's Forces might be collected in 24 Hours at a small Distance; the Messenger further adds that one of the Rebels Officers told him there would certainly be an Engagm^t in a Day or two that the Rebels were extreemly busy in collecting Horses & Carriages at Presbury (at w^{ch} Place the Messenger was on his Return home) for a march on Monday morning whether he cou'd not tell but that on Receipt of a Letter the order was countermanded he does not speak positively as to the Recruits but believes them to be about 200 from Manchester. This directed to S^r Row^ld Winn at Leeds.

York 5th Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir

The above Express came last night from Leeds, but by later Acc^ts the Expectation of an Engagem^t between the Duke's & the Rebels Army is for some time if not intirely suspended, for by an Express this night to the royal Hunters from Wade, they are inform'd that the Rebels have slipt the Duke & are marching tow^{ds} Nottingham, he therefore advises them not to venture upon

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joining the Duke as they once talk'd because he thinks they cannot without Hasard do it on Acc^t of the incertain motion of the Rebels, but recommends to them still to continue to reconnoitre as they have hitherto done, agreeable to w^{ch} advice [they have] just now (seven at night) set out for Tadcaster and propose to be at Baw[try] tomorrow when the Horse and Dragoons under Wade will be at Doncaster. As to the main Army under Marshall I yesterday saw it march unto Clifford Moor and encamp there, where they halted to Day and from whence they are to march to morrow, but whether is not known—The English Part of it is indefinitely superior in appearance to the foreigen of whom the former speak in general very disrespectfully as well of the odd Behaviour of their Officers as of the Dishonesty of the men; in short there seems an e^tire Dis - affection between them.

I hope you have got quite rid of your cold and that M^r Garforth is well after his journey to whom I desire my humble Service—I have been busy & have not seen your Sister since Monday and cannot therefore give any Acc^t of her. My M^{rs} Dring begs her Respects to be join'd with those of D^r Sir!

Your most obliged h^{ble} Serv^t & obed^t Kinsman Jerom Dring.

To The Rev^{end} M^r Dring att M^r Peacock's a Merch^t in the High Street Hull.

[York postmark.]

York 7th Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir. I send you on the other side a confus'd and contradictory Heap of News from which I scarce know what to believe for Truth; for by the perplex'd Acc^ts we have we are not sure whether the Duke or the Rebels got Possession of Derby; what seems the most to be relied upon is that the Rebels were at Mansfield yesterday. Col. Pearson came to Town to Day and call'd at the Camp last night he heard that the Duke had taken 16 officers & some Cannon but the Col. thinks it not to be rely'd upon. I am now and have been three Hours on a grand Committee from the West Riding conducted by M^r Ibbetson who has brought over 16 war^{rs} under the Hands & Seals of 6

Lievent^s for searching the Houses and Stables of so many papists & of Burton, Drake and Graham for searching of which I am appointed by Command of M^r. Ibbetson (but not from Inclination) together with Harry Baynes, Jack Wilmer & Jack Hildyard—The Arch B^{pp} has just now wrote to M^r Ibbetson to shew in the strongest Terms his approbation of it; and accordingly the search is to be made tomorrow morning and Centrys plac'd (out of the Independants) at the Doors of those who are to be search'd—I will acquaint you with the Result of our Inquiry.

I was to wait upon your Sister today who begs you'll call upon M^{rs} Barstow who is to be found at M^{rs} Blunts & pay her Compl^{ts} to her; she also begs that I would give in Charge to you your Health and that of your Uncle in w^{ch} I also beg to join with her and am D^r S^r Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman Jerom Dring.

Captⁿ Adams with whom I now am begs his Service to you. D^r Sterne offers to lay that the pretender's second son is among the Crew taken by the Sheerness & says he has seen the suggestion under the Hand of great men.

Fryday—This came to the A. Bpp from M. Wade. Marshall Wade will make a forc'd march to Doncaster to night w^{ch} is 33 measured miles. This has prov'd not true the Army getting only to Ferrybridge & order'd by Express from the Duke to halt there as is supposed to have an Eye to Scotland, of w^{ch} I find yet great Distrusts. The Duke wou'd be at Derby with his Army last night where the Pretender propos'd to have been but is gone into the North Part of Nottinghamshire to avoid him & to go for London—The Rebels march night & Day—The Duke will follow with f^d marches.

Fryday. From Lord Lonsdale to Mr. Dawney.

That the Rebels had quitted their Artillery & Baggage & had retir'd to Leek and Ashburn & the Peak of Derbyshire. This is not to Day rely'd upon as true.

By Saturday's Post from Newcastle.

It is said that the Rebels in Perth Shire together with the Troop said to be L^d Drummonds make about 1300—That the

Ships w^{ch} brought those Troops have taken the Hazard Sloop of War ; and that Admiral Byng had taken one of their Transports. That in the taking of our Sloop many men were kill'd on both Sides. That the Rebels who are left at Carlisle under the pretence of an Entertainment had got together many of the principal Inhabitants and made them prisoners in the Castle—I suppose in Return for those ragged dirty Dogs of theirs w^{ch} we have now in our Castle & came from Carlisle to rob and plunder Lord Lonsdale's House where or near w^{ch} they were taken by his Lordship's Tenants and Servants. One of them is call'd Clavering, of a Gentleman's Family in the North, but he is very surly and as dirty and poor as the rest. Three of them are wounded two french and one (I believe) a Northumbrian ; one of the former in the Belly and his life is in Danger, the other in his Thigh—The later has had his Thumb pinch'd of by a Door & a shocking wound indeed it is. A Clergyman one Fairfax is come to Town this morning from Doncaster who says that the Rebels are at Mansfield and the Duke between them & their Artillery—I don't understand that unless according to Lord Lonsdale's Acc^t they had intirely quitted it, for otherwise Armies always march with their Artillery. As to the Rebels being at Mansfield I have it just now from Dr. Sterne whose nephew Fairfax is, but the rest he does not credit.

To The Rev^d Mr. Dring att the Rev^d end
M^r Withers in Hull Single.

[York postmark.]

Gent of the Magistracy of Liverpool—The proof of fidelity w^{ch} you have given and continue to give upon y^s important occasion (of w^{ch} Coll. Grime has made me a very exact report) are as they ought to be extremely agreeable to me, & I must earnestly reco^mend it to you to persevere in the same laudable and honourable course & at the same time let you know how much it will be for the Kings and nations Service y^t you sh^d not be induced either by intreaties or menaces to call back the boats & vessels of w^t kind soever you have sent of, & put under the Protection of his Majesty's Ships of War but y^t you leave them there in the Persuasion y^t the utmost care will be taken of them and

w^{ch} by this Messeng^r I reco^mend in the Strongest manner to the Co^mmanding Officer of those Ships—I am very sorry y^t Courage and good Affections are put to so severe a Trial and y^t you are exposed to so Great Inconveniences, but I hope the time of y^r Deliverance draws nigh, & y^t by the Blessing of God these Insolent Plunderers will receive very soon their just reward of their Villanies. This Army will be formed very soon in a Day or two when I shall endeavour to persue such measures as will most effectually contribute to y^t End. I cannot help taking notice to you how much I am pleased wth the Acc^t Col^l Grime gives me of y^r Regim^t. Be assured I shall be glad to do anything y^t may contribute to y^r ease and Contentm^t and to give you the most effective marks of my Esteem and y^t I am truly

Y^r Good Friend. William Everard Fawkn^r.

By his Royal Highnesses Co^mmand.

This I had from Dr. Sterne, under a promise not give a copy to any Body, from w^{ch} I can only understand that he chooses to have the intire propogation of it ; for it seems to be worth making public. I fancy the Reason has only been to prevent Ward from having it in his paper, for I hear Gilfallan is to have it in his.

York 9th Dec^r 1745

D^r S^r Our Accts of the Scituation of the Duke's & Rebels Army are different now from what I last wrote you, for it now appears that the Army of the former were never at Derby, but that that of the latter was ; The fact (from the various Relations I have had of it & from a Letter from Geo. Thompson w^{ch} I shall give you on the other side) appears to have been on Thursday last as follows ; The Duke with his Army was at Stafford w^{ch} according to my Scale is about 28 miles from Derby, the Rebels were there & their Rout for London in Order to w^{ch} they must go thro' Leicester ; now from Derby to Leicester is ab^t 22 miles but from Stafford to Leicester 40 ; So that in all Probability the Rebels wou^d be at Leicester one Day at least before the Duke whose main Army cou^d in that case have never come up with them—especially if it be true w^{ch} the A. Bpp has heard that the Rebels in 24 Hours march'd 35 measur'd miles.

The Duke appris'd of this mounted 1000 Foot behind as many Horse or Dragoons and marched them from Stafford at 11 on Thursday night—by 8 in the morning that Party came to their Post assign'd w^{ch} was Swarston Bridge (over the Trent) about four miles short of Derby This possession of that pass, w^{ch} old Glenbucket was likewise order'd to secure totally disconcerted their whole Design and made them not think themselves secure even in Derby from whence about 10 they march'd (their Artillery it is said seeming in great Disorder) to Ashburn from whence they had before come, and there our knowledge of them, as well as of the Duke's Army ends, and much I think to Honour of the Duke as of his Reputation as a General.

I told you in my last of the Employ^t I had got as to searching the Papists and promis'd you the Acct. of it—The affair was conducted extremely well for in Consequence of our previous meeting to w^{ch} all the officers of the independant Companys were call'd and acquainted with the affair, they ord^r'd y^r respective Companys by 8 next morning to be under arms & loaded with Ball; this made great noise and struck great wonder Amasm^t & Terror into the Town, whose most general Conjecture was that the Pretender D. Perth or other of the Chiefs were come here after no good Purposes; but I believe the true Reason was guess'd by none. When they met, the Officers took out whom they pleas'd and sent two to the Door of every Papist's House that was to be examined, if they had Back Doors two likewise to those and two to each Stable Door—Even this did not clear it up for some Time but that our Search was for the Pretender; but the Papists thought it was to secure & imprison their Persons—But the mystery afir our first Search was unriddled by our taking from Lord Kingsland two Coach Horses and finding no Arms by our giving him no more Trouble—We likewise took two very valuable Hunters from young Selby but no Arms—From Trant two Saddle Horses & two Guns. From D^r Burton two very good Horses, a Blunderbuss & two pair of pistols. From D^r Drake two Horses but no Arms; one of the Horses was claim'd by M^r Duncombe whose Serv^t came wth a Lord Mayor's

Officer (wth his Service only not by way of authority) but the Horse being in Drake's Custody was thought a lawful Prize & is gone with the rest to Leeds. From M^{rs} Pitt her two Coach Horses, for w^{ch} she & her Coach Man contended much declaring them to be the property of M^r Farrer; The Pretence appear'd to us extreemly falacious & tho' they were in a Stable of S^t John Arnot's we were so uncivil as to take them. Old Selby's two Coach Horses likewise fell into our Hands but no arms—and lastly from pretty M^{rs} Thornton those vile Plunderers & worse than Rebels took her Coach Horses & one Gun.

Trafford has taken all oaths so that his six are secur'd to him. Graham (the non Juror) Reynoldson &c. had neither visible Horses nor Arms. All the searched were very civil to us, but as to the City good Lord preserve us from their anger for it is exceeding great—The Recorder Town Clerk &c. cry out their Liberties are infring'd; that the City is conquer'd; that my Ld. Malton has taken possession of it & that for the future they shall not know how to act; nay I am told that two People were carried before the Recorder yesterday, but he said his Power was at an End & he refus'd to examine them, but that afterw^{ds} upon more mature Consideration he did think proper to resume, that too tempting Bait w^{ch} in his Heat he seem'd to have given up, abdicated or deserted. I hear the little Gent^l in his wrath hath sent an Express to the Duke of Newcastle to lay before his Grace his irreparable Injurs. One Incident contributed greatly to exasperate this injur'd and insulted Body—Orders were given by the Cap^t of the Guard (younger Haughton) that no Horse sho^d be suffered to go out of the Bars, w^{ch} was his mistake for the Orders we desir'd him to give were to hinder Papists Horses. Unluckily for my Ld. Malton his Deputy Lievtent^s & us their unfortunate substitutes came Aldⁿ Agar to Mickleg^r Bar & demanded a passage, he was refus'd, and cry'd out manfully what, have the Insolence to stop an Alderman; and endeavour'd to force a passage, but those impudent Fellows in obedience to their orders put their Bayonets in an offensive posture & repuls'd their Magistrate—The defeated Justice retir'd

shock'd & trembling at so great an Insult—My Lord Malton has taken possession of our Gates; Wheres our Authority? Where our priviledges? Where's our Charter? The men shall be committed & then let us see whose Authority shall release them—Their Captⁿ comes & acquaints the Corporation the men are not in Fault, for that he gave the orders; Haughton receives his Reprimand & I hope their Fury subsided—This gives the greatest Joy upon Earth to D^r Sterne who came to us last night from B^p Thorp & express'd it with infinite Transport; for his love for the Recorder is but moderate; but his Zeal is pretty warm & his Resolution strong to shew from the most Authentic Authority how many People have acted in the City, since the Rebellion begun. The Doct^r told us from B^p Thorp that the Ministry are thoroughly satisfyed of great Embarkations from France to be landed as near London as they can; w^{ch} makes these villains push the more vigourously for that place. That it is to be relied upon that the King of Prussia has wrote to the King with his own Hand that 6000 of his men are at his service when he pleases to call for them; and that he has offer'd the Queen of Hungary the same Terms he did offer her before this last war broke out between them. Our Acct^s from the North (according to M^r Jubb) are that the Rebels & Invaders in Perthshire are 1870—that Lord Loudon is ab^t Inverness with 1841, so minute is he in his Intelligence. That Handaside seems to be alarm'd & is retired with his Army to Berwick—I always thought his Command was Sufficient to have secur'd him from any Fears about 1800 Rebels, especially at 50 miles Distance. I saw your Sister this afternoon who desires me to apologise for her not writing to you & her uncle; but she says as you know it to be troublesome to her to do it, she hopes you'll give me Leave to pay you her proper Respects & offer your uncle & you her good wishes w^{ch} I beg leave to do & to add to them those of M^{rs} Dring & of D^r S^r your most obliged & obed^t kinsman Jerom Dring.

I saw M^r Topham's Letter & am sorry your cold is not yet remov'd, but hope our next Acc^{ts} will give us the pleasure to hear that it is so.

(To be continued.)

A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 260, vol. xxii.)

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Bishops Hatfield.

(Ex. Q. R., Misl. Ch. Gds. ½).

1. Sums total, etc., for the whole County.
2. Sarrett.
3. Saynt Peters in Saint Albones.
4. Sandrydge.
5. Chepyng Barnet.
6. Saint Stevens.
Hexston.
7. Rigmansworth.
Nunain.
8. Wortone.
Est Barnet.
9. Elstrey.
Paules Waldon.
10. Puttenham.
Redborn.
11. Saint Michael's.
Northe Hawe.
12. Lees Langley.
Shephold.
13. Aldenham.
Saint Albones.
14. Coddicat.
Watford.
15. Branfield.
Rudge.
16. Barkhamstede.
17. North Mymms.
18. Whethamsted.
Alburye.
19. Bovingdon.
Busshey.
20. Flaunden.
Wiggington.
21. Tring Magna.
Langley Regis.
22. Herpden.
Hemelhamstede.
23. Shenley.
Northe Church.
24. Long Merstone.
Flampstede.
25. Gaddesden Magna.
Kansworth.
26. Gaddesden Parva.
Kings Waldon.
27. Hytchen.
28. Lylle.
29. Mynsdely in Langleye.
30. Offeley.
31. Kympton.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD (*continued*).

32. Pirton.
33. Ikesforde.
34. Hipollettes.
35. Walkorne.
36. Styvenage.
37. Mutdssichett.
38. Baldocke.
39. Lyttell Munden.
40. Aston.
41. Muche Monden.
42. Digeswell.
43. Knebworth.
44. Watton at Stone.
45. Sacamp.
46. Muche Wymley.
47. Graveley.
48. Lecheworthe.
49. Chesefeld.
50. Dacheworth.
51. Watts at Stone.
52. Lytell Wymley.
53. Wyllyen.
54. Weston.
55. Wellwyne.
- Lawrence Ayot.
56. Kynges Hatfyeld.
- Bonyngton.
57. Tattridge.
58. Clatole.
59. Kelsye.
60. Caldecot.
61. Reyston.
62. Radwell.
- Wallingtone.
63. Asshwell.
- Throckyng.
64. Hinxworth.
- Sandone.
65. Bygrave.
66. Tharfelde.
67. Burnt Pelham.
68. Bucklond.
69. Widiell.
70. Horneade Magna.
71. Lytell Hormede.
72. Yardleye.
73. Aspeden.
74. Stockyng Pelham.
- Barkwaye.
75. Anstey.
- Moche Hadham.
76. Pellam Furnex.
- Barley.
77. Rede.
- Alburv.
78. Meisdon.
- Layston.
79. Lytell Hadam.
- Bussheden.
80. Cottered.
81. Teweng.
82. Broxborne.
83. Saint Nicholas, Hertford.
84. Bengho.
85. Wormeley.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD (*continued*).

86. Stapullford.
- Saynt Margrets, Thele.
87. Lytell Barkhamstede.
- Cheshunt.
88. Arnwell.
- Hartyngfordbury.
89. Esingden.
90. Allhawllows in Hartford.
91. Saynt Andrewes in Hartford.
- Bayforde.
92. Wydford.
- Estwycke.
93. Braughen.
94. Stansted Abbot.
95. Hunsdon.
96. Thundrege.
97. Subrygworthe.
98. Stonden.
99. Westmyll.
100. Startford.
101. Thorley.
- Gelson.
102. Ware.

(*Aug. Off. Misc. Bks.*, vol. 497.)

Hadham Magna.
Chestehunte.
Litelhadham.
Stondon.
Storteford.
Thorley.
Ware.

(*State Papers Dom.*, Edw. VI., vol. v., No. 19.)
St. Albans.

(*Ld. R. R., Bdle.* 1392, No. 64.)
Sums Total.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 449, Nos. 14, 15, 16.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House
7 Edw. vj.—1 Mary.

County of Herts.
(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 447.)



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

At the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on November 27, Mr. Fortnum exhibited a gold ring enclosing a portion of the supposed hair of Edward IV., removed when the king's tomb at Windsor was opened. A comparison of the hair with a lock removed from the coffin and presented to the Society of Antiquaries at the time by the Bishop of Carlisle, then also Dean of Windsor, showed very great similarity between the two, and Mr. Fortnum expressed his opinion that the ring was

most likely made at the time on purpose to hold the portion of King Edward's hair. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, by leave of the rector of Stonyhurst College, exhibited an unusually small example of the curious painted alabaster tablets called "St. John's Heads." Dr. Sparrow Simpson exhibited an original draft of a letter from Charles I. to his queen Henrietta Maria, dated December 3, 1644, and an original vow, signed by the king at Oxford, on April 13, 1646, that in case he recovered his rights he would restore to the Church whatsoever property had been stolen or alienated from it by his predecessors. Mr. Micklethwaite communicated a paper descriptive of a mural recess and staircase in the south wall of the monks' parlour at Westminster Abbey, and of certain singular arrangements therein, which he suggested belonged to a filtering cistern of the fourteenth century. Mr. Micklethwaite's theory seemed to commend itself strongly to those present.—At the meeting held on Dec. 4, the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society: "On an Ancient Theatre Ticket of Ivory," by A. S. Murray, LL.D., F.S.A.; "Recent Discoveries in Bokerly and Wansdyke, and their Bearing on the Roman Occupation of Britain," by Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A.—At the meetings of December 11 and 18, the important subject of the "Recent Excavations at Silchester," by G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., was brought fully before the Society, a very large collection of the antiquities found there being exhibited.

An interesting and varied meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Norwich, on November 14, the Rev. Dr. Jessopp in the chair. Upon the table were exhibited an old metal flagon and manacles, discovered during excavation in the Keep of Norwich Castle, and plans and photographs of the building. The Rev. P. Oakley Hill brought under the notice of the members the remains of supposed Saxon funeral urns, a square-cut flint, and a stone of cylindrical shape, which had been discovered a few inches below the surface of the soil in the vicarage garden at Upton. Mr. Boardman exhibited portions of stone columns, which were found in the well in the Castle Keep. They were of Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular periods, and had probably been lying about the basement for some time before being cast into the well. Mr. Deloe, jun., described the recently discovered brass in Gedney Church, Lincolnshire, which has already been treated of in the *Antiquary*. Rev. C. R. Manning directed attention to a recent paper in our valued quarterly contemporary, the *Reliquary*, on the ordinances of the Norwich Goldsmiths' Company. Mr. Boardman read a paper upon recent discoveries in the Keep of Norwich Castle. Mr. Knight gave a description of some ancient earthworks at St. Faith's. The Rev. W. Hudson read an able and original paper entitled, "Some Notes about Norwich before the Nineteenth Century."

We have received the third quarterly issue of the current volume of the journal of the proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND. This number opens with an account of the general meeting held at Athlone, in July, 1890, and the excu-

sions then undertaken. Professor Stokes contributes a paper on "Athlone in the Seventeenth Century," and the Rev. W. Healy one on the "Cistercian Abbey at Kilcooley"; the latter article is well illustrated, the beautiful photographic plate of the east window and tower giving a charming idea of these interesting ruins. Mr. John Vinycombe writes on the seal of the deanery of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin; an engraving of the seal (actual size) is given, showing the beautiful and singularly elaborate details. A paper on "Some Recent Cases of Remarkable Longevity," by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, contains three quaint portraits of old women who are all over one hundred years old.

At the November meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION Mr. C. Brown, Mayor of Chester, sent for exhibition some photographs of the remarkable Roman column which was found *in situ* during some recent building works on his property in Westgate Street. The column has now been preserved on the spot where found, by the construction of an arch over it to carry the new building. The Rev. C. G. R. Birch reported the discovery of a beautiful brass during the restoration of Gedney Church, Lincolnshire, where it was found beneath the floor. It represents a female figure in the costume of the fourteenth century. A reproduction of a rubbing made by Mr. Beloe was exhibited. The first paper was on the coped stones of Cornwall, by Mr. A. G. Langdon. After remarking that ancient sepulchral monuments of the form of an inverted boat had not previously been observed in Cornwall, although other examples are known in the north of England, and one or two in Wales, the lecturer proceeded to point out, by the aid of some beautiful drawings and by full-sized rubbings, the peculiarities of the examples cited, which are three in number, respectively at St. Tudy, Lanivit, and St. Buryan, the latter being a fragment only. They are worked in granite, and are covered with interlaced and key patterns of pre-Norman date, agreeing in style with other examples of interlaced work on the Cornish crosses. The second paper was by Dr. Russell Forbes, of Rome, read in the author's absence by Mr. de Gray Birch, F.S.A. It was on a charm against the evil eye, which is depicted on a tessellated pavement of great beauty recently found at Rome. An owl representing the evil eye is surrounded by other animals, representative of protecting deities.—At the meeting on December 3, Mr. Loftus Brock announced the discovery of a huge "sarsen" stone beneath 71, Moscow Road, Bayswater, to all appearance worked to a fairly smooth surface. It is supposed to weigh nearly twenty tons, and when erect it must have been a conspicuous object from the Roman road from London to Silchester, the site of which is the present Bayswater Road.—A paper was read by Mr. Davis on a brass to the memory of John Semis, Mayor of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry VIII., and Agnes, his wife, which had previously existed in the church of St. John, Gloucester. It is described in Rudder's history, but had long since disappeared. During some recent restorations, portions of a brass were discovered among some rubbish in a vault, and these have now been identified as having belonged to the lost brass in question.—The

second paper was descriptive of the celebrated Epinal Glossary, and was by Mr. W. de Gray Birch. It was compared with the *Corpus Christi* and *Erfurth* glossaries, and specimens of the early Saxon words were laid before the meeting.

At the general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTI-QUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 19, Mr. E. G. Duff exhibited a recently-discovered fragment of an unknown book printed by John Letton, who commenced to print in London in 1480. Professor Middleton exhibited a large signet in the form of a very massive silver thumb-ring, English work of the fifteenth century, which he described as follows: On the *bezel*, which is octagonal in shape, are deeply incised, the initials M D, probably for "Mater Dei." Over the letters is a crown, and round them are three small ornamental branches. On the inside of the ring, extending all round the hoop, is the following inscription:

†OGA†OHORA†OGVM†

a meaningless combination of letters, such as often occur on mediæval rings, but having a supposed cabalistic or magical virtue. Inscriptions of this class are often derived from Hebrew words, in a highly blundered form, through repeated copying and recopying. The ring is a very fine and well preserved example of mediæval jewellery. It has been first cast, and then the device and letters have been cut on it. On one of the shoulders of the ring is a minute star, probably a maker's mark. Mr. J. W. Clark, F.S.A., exhibited and described an embroidered canopy of silk and velvet, which is said to have been carried over Queen Elizabeth when she visited Cambridge University in 1564. It has recently been removed from the Library to the Museum of Archaeology.

The second meeting of the twenty-first session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY was held on December 2, Mr. P. C. Page Renouf, the president, in the chair. The following papers were read: "The Accadian and Chinese Characters," by Rev. C. J. Ball; and "The Prayers and Liturgies of the Falashas," by Rev. A. Löwy. The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held at 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., on Tuesday, January 13, 1891, at 8 p.m., when the Council and officers of the Society will be elected, and the usual business of the anniversary meeting transacted.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTI-QUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on November 26, Mr. D. D. Dixon read a paper on "Old Coquetdale Customs (second paper)—Salmon Poaching." Mr. Dixon also exhibited and presented to the Black Gate Museum a collection of old leisters, gaffs, light-holders, etc. Mr. W. H. Knowles read a paper entitled, "A description of the mediæval grave cover recently found near the Stephenson Monument, Newcastle, with notes on the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin." At the same meeting the Rev. Canon Franklin exhibited four suits of clothes of the people of Palestine, obtained by him in that country. The Secretary read a letter from Mr.

A. O. Smith, Registrar to the Durham Court of Chancery, inviting the Society to sign a memorial to Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, praying for the return to Durham of the records of the Palatinate Court of Chancery, now in the Public Record Office. Mr. Boyle said the records had been removed because the Justices of the Peace of the county of Durham would not provide a place of safety for their keeping. They were removed in 1868 to London, where they were properly kept. He thought that there could be no doubt that they were now in their proper place. He moved that the memorial lie on the table. Mr. Adamson, Town Clerk of Tynemouth, moved, and Canon Franklin seconded, that the matter be deferred until they ascertained that there was a proper place of safety for the records in Durham. Mr. Boyle withdrew his motion, and the amendment was adopted.

The SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY have just issued to their members a circular respecting the archaeological map of the county which they have proposed to produce. The work is most important, and if carried out upon the lines suggested by the society, will be of the highest value. It is proposed to mark upon it all objects of archaeological interest, such as earthwork and tumuli, Roman cemeteries and tombs, Saxon barrows and camps, and also the site of all discoveries, whether British, Roman, or Anglo-Saxon. We hope this excellent labour will be enthusiastically supported by all the members of this important local society.

The NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB, which is the oldest antiquarian society in Berkshire, attains its majority this month (January, 1891). It owes its existence, in 1870, to the late Silas Palmer, F.S.A., and was indirectly the outcome of the Congress of the British Archaeological Association, held at Newbury some years previously. It has had a singularly successful career, and its present flourishing condition is indicated by the numerous list of its members. The Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society was established two years later, viz., in 1872, but has recently claimed identification with the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, which was established in the year 1840, by Mr. John Richards, of Reading, a most competent antiquary, whose collections are now in the British Museum. This Society sent forth two publications in the following year, 1841, but a lamentable accident to the devoted secretary, cut short the life of the Society, which soon after expired.

On December 3, Mr. John Ward read a paper before the DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, on "Barrows and their Contents; especially those of Derbyshire." The new volume of the journal of this Society, which will be issued early in February, promises to be a good and varied issue. Sir George Sitwell, Bart., F.S.A., will contribute some original correspondence of the first Duke of Newcastle; Rev. F. Jourdain furnishes some early charters and evidences pertaining to Ashbourne Church and its dependencies, from the Lincoln Capitular Muniments; the series of the fines of the

county will be continued by Messrs Hardy and Page; Rev. C. Kerry supplies a genealogical paper; Commonwealth sequestration papers from the Meynell Langley Library will throw light on the proceedings of the short-lived confiscation of royalist property; and the Natural History Section of the Society will contribute several interesting papers.

A meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 26, when a paper was read by Mr. J. Grimshire, on "The Abbey Churches of England, both perfect and ruinous, with special reference and suggestions as to the treatment of the latter." On December 10 a meeting was held in the Chapter House of St. Paul's, when various objects of ecclesiastical interest were exhibited and described.

At the second meeting of the winter session of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, Mr. W. H. Paterson made some interesting remarks on some singularly situated ancient grave slabs near Dundonald. He said that the three monumental slabs under notice are preserved in the townland of Green-graves, the first at the farm of Mrs. Kennedy, the second and third at Mr. Hugh Ferguson's farm. The slabs are of Anglo-Norman type, and belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. No. 1 is a fragment, the head being broken off. The only sculpture upon it is a long, straight Norman sword, formed by incised lines. No. 2 slab is broken in two, but the parts are in excellent preservation; the total length is 5 feet. The design consists of a handsome floriated cross, carved in relief within a sunk circular panel. Alongside the stem the emblem of the shears has been carved by incised lines. Slab No. 3 resembles No. 2 in general design, but is remarkable on account of its exceedingly small size. The floriated cross differs in design from that of No. 2, but it has the incised stem and Calvary, and also the shears. As to how the slabs came here, the Rev. James O'Lavery states that the one at Mrs. Kennedy's was brought there from Killarn some fifty years ago. The slabs at Mr. Ferguson's (Nos. 2 and 3) came to light, as I was informed by Mr. Ferguson, jun., some six or eight years ago, when some old farm buildings were taken down at a short distance from the present house. In the townland of Killarn, and in a field called the "chapel field," close to where these slabs are now, there was an ancient church, and it is probable that these slabs were taken from the cemetery surrounding this church, to be used as hearth-stones. About a mile distant from this place stood the ancient church of Ballyoran, in a place now called the "chapel field," in Rockfield demesne. This church, under the name of Waverantone, was valued in the Pope Nicholas taxation at six marks. An inquisition in the year 1334 found that William de Burgo possessed these lands. This, then, brings the Anglo-Normans into the district at the same period when we know these grave slabs were formed, and it is very probable these monuments were those of members of De Burgo's family, or of some of his warlike retainers, whom he planted on these lands to maintain them for him. No. 1 is the monument of a knight, No. 2 of a lady, and No. 3 that of a little girl.

The ninth volume of the Record Series of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION has reached us. It consists of 208 octavo pages of "Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills in the Time of the Commonwealth, at Somerset House, chiefly illustrative of Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665-6." It is edited by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., and is well worthy of the important series to which it belongs. Five volumes of Yorkshire Wills, deposited in the county, have been printed by the Surtees Society, but there is a gap in the wills at York during the Commonwealth, when they were proved in London. This volume contains full abstracts of two hundred and fifty wills of the leading Yorkshire families, dating from June 8, 1648, to September 20, 1659. There are excellent indexes of wills, names, and places.

On December 12, before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. Percival Ross, A.M.I.C.E., read an illustrated paper on "Roman Roads in Yorkshire," at the rooms of the Society, in Sunbridge Road.

The WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at the Guildhall, Worcester, on December 2, when an important paper was read by Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., on "The Seals of the Bishops of Worcester from St. Dunstan (957) to Nicholas Heath (1542)." In this paper Mr. Porter made the bold suggestion, and in our opinion proved it, that the ten *torteaux* of the arms of the See of Worcester are derived from the private bearing of Bishop Giffard. The data for this suggestion are founded on a seal of the officiality of the bishopric attached to a will of 1299, three years before Giffard's death. At the same meeting the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Noake, read a paper on "The Table-Talk of Bishop Hough."

The annual *conversazione* of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the Manchester Town Hall, on November 13, when General Pitt-Rivers described the recent excavations that he has so successfully undertaken in Bokerly and Wansdyke, and at other Romano-British villages on his estates, with their bearing on the Roman occupation of Britain. Professor Boyd-Dawkins, in moving a vote of thanks to the General, remarked that we had in him the one man in this country who was doing the very best kind of work for the preservation of our ancient monuments, and cordially approved of the method of obtaining facts by the pickaxe and shovel, not coloured by one prejudice, a method which was distinctly scientific, and by which one of the darkest periods of the history of this country would ultimately be exceedingly brightly lit up.—This Society held a meeting at Chetham's College, on December 5, when a paper was read by Mr. Gill, on "Hanging Bridge, Cateaton Street," who said that 120 years ago the marks of the ancient fosse or ditch were far more easily seen than now. The bridge was probably built in 1422, and the name implied that it was first a drawbridge. Mr. W. Harrison read extracts from the diary of a Salford lady in the year 1756. The writer, he remarked,

was evidently accustomed to move in the best circles of local society. Her diary was entirely a domestic record. A paper on the place-names "Skip and Argh" was contributed by Dr. Colley March, and Mr. G. C. Yates read some notes on the narrative of Lieutenant-Colonel Rosworm, who was principal engineer of the garrison of Manchester from 1642 to 1648.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

M. CLEMENT HUART, dragoman of the French embassy at Constantinople, during a recent journey in Karamania and to Iconium, in Asia Minor, has found several Greek and Latin inscriptions, and some fifty Mussulman inscriptions of the time of the Seljuks (fourteenth century of our era).

Professor Petersen will publish in the next issue of the *Mittheilungen*, of the German Archæological Institute of Rome, studies made by himself and Dr. Dörpfeld on the Temple of Locri; while Dr. Orsi will publish his general report in the Relations of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The architect, R. Koldewey, has published on behalf of the German Archæological Institute, the result of the researches made at Lesbos, under the title, *Die Antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos*.

The second edition of the catalogue of coins of the Berlin Museum shows that they number about 200,000. The third volume of Herr A. von Sallet's *Beschreibung der Antiken Münzen* will contain the coins now preserved in Italy.

Dr. Dörpfeld will shortly publish a complete account of Dr. Schliemann's latest discoveries at Troy, to supplement the preliminary sketch he has already given of them in the *Athenische Mittheilungen*.

A remarkable book is about to be issued by subscription in Surrey. It is the joint work of Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Edith Hodgkin, and will give an account of all the named, dated and inscribed examples of early English pottery that are in existence. Mr. Hodgkin possesses at Childwall, Richmond-on-Thames, one of the finest collections of this pottery that is in existence, but to render his work complete, the public museums and private collections all over the country have been examined and laid under contribution. The work will be 4to size, and is being printed by Messrs. Cassell upon very beautiful paper, and will be handsomely bound in imitation of "slip" decoration, and issued by subscription only at £2 2s. Mr. Hodgkin is responsible for the letterpress, but we understand that one

of the special features of the book has been carried out mainly through the exertions of his talented daughter. We allude to the 170 illustrations which abound through the 200 pages of the book. These illustrations, from the pages we have seen, we pronounce to be lovely. They are printed in delicate tints of blue and brown, and form a most attractive feature of the book. To collectors of English pottery, and to all who love an *édition de luxe*, this work will be most attractive, and we strongly recommend an early application, as but 500 copies will be issued, and the work will not come before the public at all.

The *Peterborough Advertiser* of November 29 has a long and interesting article, by Mr. A. S. Canham, on "The Buried Forests of the Fens."

A circular has been issued, signed by Earl Percy, Mr. C. J. Bates, High Sheriff of the county, Dr. John Evans, president of the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. J. C. Bruce, Canon Greenwell, Professor Mandell Creighton, Dr. Hodgkin, and others, inviting co-operation and support in the preparation of a new county history of Northumberland. If sufficient support is forthcoming it is proposed to issue the work in six volumes quarto, at two guineas each. Materials collected by the Rev. John Hodgson for his unfinished history of the county will be placed at the disposal of the promoters by his grandson, Mr. John George Hodgson, of Newcastle.

The second and concluding volume of the new edition of "Boyne's Trade Tokens," edited by Mr. G. C. Williamson, will be issued immediately, by Mr. Elliot Stock. There are no fewer than eleven indices, comprising surnames, Christian names, localities, trades, shapes, values, issuers, devices, and peculiarities. We hope shortly to draw the special attention of our readers to the completion of this important work.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

WORKS BY MR. RUSKIN. *George Allen*, Orpington, and London, 8, Bell Yard, Temple Bar.

From Mr. George Allen we have received copies of the five following of the just issued smaller editions (small post 8vo.) of Mr. Ruskin's inimitable works:

The Seven Lamps of Architecture. Pp. xviii., 401. Fourteen plates. Price 7s. 6d.

Lectures on Art: delivered before the University of Oxford, 1870. Pp. viii., 236. Price 5s.

Ariadne Florentina. Six lectures on wood and

metal engraving. Pp. viii., 298. Seventeen plates. Price 7s. 6d.

Aratra Pentelici. Seven lectures on the elements of sculpture. Pp. xi., 283. Twenty-one plates. Price 7s. 6d.

Val d' Arno. Ten lectures on the Tuscan art. Pp. vi., 256. Twelve plates. Price 7s. 6d.

There is no other event in connection with art in England for the year 1890 that is of equal importance with this issue in a comparatively cheap form of the most instructive of Mr. Ruskin's works. It is an event that ought to make its mark on the days in which we are living. Anything that can render the teachings of "the apostle of truth, sincerity, and nobleness" more accessible, should be cordially welcomed. We purpose in subsequent issues of the *Antiquary* to call attention to each of the above volumes, or to others that may reach us, treating of the "Seven Lamps," and "Lectures on Art," in our February number. Meanwhile, we can only say that all ideas of cheapness in connection with poverty of appearance or execution, may at once be dismissed in connection with these smaller editions. The paper, the type, and above all, the plates, are as good as in the larger editions.

✱ ✱ ✱
ENGLISH FAIRY TALES. Collected by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated by John D. Batten. *David Nutt.* Small demy 8vo., pp. xvi., 253. Price 6s.

Our hearty and most cordial greetings are offered to this attractive volume. Mr. Batten's illustrations cannot fail to delight. Some of the smaller drawings, though possessing a character of their own, are worthy of George Cruikshank at his best. The imp on the title-page is delicious. No one could have brought together a better collection of English fairy tales than Mr. Jacobs, the well-known editor of *Folk-Lore*. The contents comprise no less than forty-three examples. We have here rare old favourites, such as Jack and the Bean-Stalk, Jack the Giant Killer, Whittington and his Cat, and the Three Bears (invented by Southey); but our children will also be delighted with many a charming tale with which they have previously had no acquaintance. The notes and references at the end of the volume, wherein the source and parallels of each tale are discussed, make this not only an admirable gift-book for a child, but also one of real value to the folk-lore student.

✱ ✱ ✱
THE HANDBOOK OF FOLK LORE. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. *David Nutt.* Pp. 193. Price 2s. 6d.

This work is the result of a resolution passed by the council of the Folk-Lore Society in January, 1887. It is the joint work of the council. Although Mr. Gomme has had the lion's share of the labour, Hon. J. Abercrombie has written the section relative to "Magic and Divination;" Mr. Edward Clodd, "Beliefs relating to a Future Life;" Mr. E. W. Brabrook, "Local Customs;" "Folk-Tales," Mr. E. S. Hartland; "Types," Mr. Joseph Jacobs; and "Agricultural Folk-Lore," Mr. J. G. Frazer. Mr. Gomme also acknowledges his special indebtedness to Miss C. S. Burne.

The subjects which make up the body of survivals called Folk-Lore are divided in this handbook into

four radical groups, each of which consists of several classes.

I. *Superstitions, Beliefs, and Practice:* (a) Superstitions connected with great Natural Objects; (b) Tree and Plant Superstitions; (c) Animal Superstitions; (d) Goblinism; (e) Witchcraft; (f) Leechcraft; (g) Magic and Divination; (h) Beliefs relating to Future Life; and (i) Superstitions generally.

II. *Traditional Customs:* (a) Festival Customs; (b) Ceremonial Customs; (c) Games; and (d) Local Customs.

III. *Traditional Narratives:* (a) Nursery Tales, or Märchen, Hero Tales, Drolls, Fables, and Apologues; (b) Creation, Deluge, Fire and Doom Myths; (c) Ballads and Songs; and (d) Place Legends and Traditions.

IV. *Folk-Sayings:* (a) Jingles, Nursery Rhymes, Riddles, etc.; (b) Proverbs; and (c) Nicknames and Place Rhymes.

Each of these subjects has a separate section in these pages, wherein is given a short account, one or two typical examples, and a most useful code of questions for the use of collectors. This volume is carried out exceedingly well. The book ought to add much to the preciseness and faithfulness on which the value of folk-lore so much depends, and it ought also to materially increase the number of those who take an interest in this most fascinating study. The Folk-Lore Society, established twenty years ago, is steadily increasing in good work and numbers. The roll of members has now reached a total of three hundred and fifty.

✱ ✱ ✱
KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A. *Printed privately.* 4to., pp. v., 26. Twenty-five plates and several text illustrations.

It is almost needless to say that there is not a word wasted in anything that comes from the pen of this eminent antiquary. It is almost equally superfluous to state that the subject is exhaustively treated and thoroughly illustrated. The house which forms the subject of this paper has long been traditionally known as King John's House, and is close to the church of Tollard Royal, Wilts. John was frequently in this district between 1200 and 1213, so that there is nothing improbable in the supposition that he may here have had a hunting lodge. In 1889, the tenancy of this interesting old house on the Rivers estate falling in, General Pitt-Rivers determined to have the whole fabric carefully examined, with the result that (though there was no trace of it whatever outside) the Elizabethan alterations and rebuildings were found to have left most valuable fragments of early thirteenth-century domestic work, that may very possibly date back to the reign of King John. The whole of the plan and details of this old mansion are most carefully illustrated. During the explorations which were made inside the house, and the excavations in search of foundations outside, relics and fragments of various kinds turned up and have been preserved. These relics are drawn with care on seven plates attached to this memoir, with brief descriptive and historic notes. It has not been usual to pay much attention to domestic or military details of mediæval life, but it is after all important that antiquaries and historians

should have a clear knowledge of such implements and weapons, as well as of those that were in use in Roman or prehistoric times. The relics found at King John's House consist of pottery, clay tobacco-pipes, knives and forks, spoons, spurs, shoes of horses and oxen, bridle-bits, purses, English arrow-heads (a fine and unique collection), locks and keys, buckles, ring brooches, coins, and animal remains. General Pitt-Rivers has now furnished this renovated dwelling with old oak chairs and tables mostly of seventeenth-century date, and turned it into a supplementary museum to his collection at Farnham. One of the basement rooms, with the General's proverbial care for his tenantry and poorer neighbours, has been converted into a reading and recreation room for the villagers.

Prefixed to this memoir is a reproduction, with explanatory letter-press, of a map of Cranborne Chase, done in 1618.



MONUMENTAL BRASSES. By the Rev. Herbert W. Macklin, B.A. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. Pp. 140.

To those who do not possess that valuable work, now out of print, the late Rev. Herbert Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, the handbook put forth by Mr. Macklin will doubtless be found useful.

It is divided into seven sections, dealing severally with: (i.) The Origin and History of the Manufacture of Brasses; (ii.) Making a Collection; (iii.) Classes of Effigies; (iv.) Accessories; (v.) Additional Classes; (vi.) A Literary Guide; and (vii.) Distribution.

Most of these sections call for no special notice, as they contain nothing but what is more fully dealt with in Mr. Haines' work.

The heading of section ii., "Making a Collection," is at first sight alarming, until we find on reading the section that the collection is one of rubbings, and not of brasses. The instructions how to make rubbings are practical, but the recommendation to press the paper into the engraved lines "by taking off the boots and walking up and down on the brass" has its drawbacks, especially in wet or wintry weather. The author is, however, seemingly accustomed to rub brasses in his stockings only, for in the preface he says that "on a wet and muddy day the collector may well leave his boots in the church porch." For fixing the paper when rubbing a mural brass we wonder if Mr. Macklin has tried the efficacy of ordinary gelatine lozenges.

Concerning the mounting of rubbings it would have been well to advise collectors not to cut them out, but in all cases to mount them entire; there is then no danger of misplacing, even slightly, the relative parts of the brass. We should also have liked to have seen a strong recommendation that whenever the state of the stone will permit it, the whole surface of the slab should be lightly rubbed in as well as the brass. By this means the places of any lost portions can be shown on the rubbing, and the value of it is greatly enhanced. We also miss any mention of the advisability of rubbing matrices of lost brasses; many of these present unusual features of the greatest interest.

From a perusal of section iii. we gather that the author is but a young man, who has been brought up, archaeologically speaking, on "correct" literature. Only from some very "correct" manual could he have learned that the amice was a square of *silk*, that the alb had six apparels, that mitres were not crocketed before the end of the fifteenth century, and that the episcopal gloves were of white netted silk. Perhaps Mr. Macklin does not know that William of Wykeham's *red* silk gloves and the silver-gilt crockets of his magnificent mitre are preserved at New College, Oxford. We, of course, find, too, the archbishop's cross miscalled a crosier, which was the name invariably applied in English until within the last fifty years to a bishop's crook-headed staff.

The part of section iv. which deals with inscriptions also betrays weakness when speaking of contractions. We are told, for example, that "the syllables *pro*, *per*, *pra* . . . are represented merely by their initial letter, with or without an apostrophe. Thus, *p'fectus* for *perfectus*," and on page 103 "*py*" occurs as the contracted form of "*pray*." Before Mr. Macklin brings out a second edition he had better master Wright's *Court-Hand Restored*.

The section forming "a literary guide" is a useful one, though we do not always agree with the author's ideas of merit. We are also far from thinking that such a body of young and inexperienced antiquaries as the members of the "Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors" is competent, however zealous, to undertake a new edition of Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*. That such a work is desirable there cannot be any doubt, but the editing must be undertaken by a number of specially qualified experts, to whom, of course, the "C. U. A. B. C." could render valuable help.

Mr. Macklin speaks of the difficulty of finding accessible sets of the Transactions of Antiquarian Societies. Even the British Museum is very badly off in this respect, and perhaps the only fairly complete series is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. The mention of the Society of Antiquaries reminds us that Mr. Macklin makes no reference to its publications, but perhaps an author who speaks of "famous antiquarians" may be pardoned for overlooking the many useful notices of brasses printed by the society in *Archæologia* and *Proceedings*; the latter in particular contains an admirable series of papers on county brasses by Mr. Franks. Had Mr. Macklin been acquainted with *Archæologia*, he would possibly have found that the Institution of the Order of the Garter dates from 1348, instead of 1350. The *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* should also have been mentioned as containing frequent notices of brasses, search for which is facilitated by the excellent indexes to the first forty-two volumes.

Such a book as this is comparatively valueless without illustrations. Of these Mr. Macklin gives about a score, chiefly from "process" blocks from actual rubbings. But the selection can hardly be called representative, and very few come out well. The poor cut of a stone effigy on page 49 might have been omitted.

We regret to have to call attention to one last fault, the absence of an index. The omission of this

is the more inexcusable since the author enumerates "no index" as one of the "blemishes" of a well-known local work on brasses.

Should Mr. Macklin contemplate a second edition of his handbook, we hope he will profit by our criticisms, and make his work more complete and accurate.

M. A.



CHAPTERS FROM THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SPAIN CONNECTED WITH THE INQUISITION. By Henry Charles Lea, LL.D. *Philadelphia: Lea Brothers and Co.* Royal 12mo., pp. xii., 522.

The width and depth and thoroughness of research which have earned Dr. Lea a high European place as the ablest historian the Inquisition has yet found are here applied to some important side-issues of that great subject. This work consists mainly of two essays in Spanish history, one on the press censorship which so balefully influenced the literature of Spain, the other on the Mystics and Illuminati, who have in one form and another been by turns a pride and a tribulation to the Church in all times. The first paper deals trenchantly with the mode in which the Spanish spirit was stopped in its development, nipped in the bud of highest promise, showing how theology was petrified, literature shackled and repressed, political inquiry made high treason, and history forced to square itself with official opinion, or remain unwritten. The Pope, the King of Spain, and the Inquisition fought a strange three-cornered duel for jurisdiction, wherein the hope of progress for Spain became their unintended victim. The second essay is a fine illustration of the possibilities of human delusion. Emotional natures are the most open to ecstatic influence. Hence in the annals of mysticism and visionary imaginings women, as often self-deceived as deceiving, play a great part. Many and strange are the examples furnished here. Dr. Lea writes sound vigorous English, but surely "a whole chapter is ordered stricken out" must be an Americanism? We have only to say of this volume that it worthily complements the author's earlier studies in ecclesiastical history. His extensive and minute Buckle-like learning, much of it from inedited manuscripts in Mexico, appears on every page.



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL. By J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. *A. Brown and Sons, Hull.* Pp. 90. Price 1s.

This is a convenient, clearly-printed handbook to the well-known large cruciform church at Hull. The church is worthy of inspection for various reasons in addition to its size and good proportions. The font is a beautiful example of late decorative date, and singularly like the font of the not distant church of Hedon. The walls of the transepts and choir, of fourteenth century date, are mostly built of brick; Mr. Boyle considers them "the earliest example of mediæval brickwork in England." The church also contains a fine canopied altar-tomb of the De la Pole family, *circa* 1400. This little book tells but little of the history of the fabric or its various "beautifyings" and "restorations," but the heavy hand of the

restorer has done much damage, especially to the south choir chapels, and has not even spared the De la Pole tomb. The present arrangements of the church are singularly poor and awkward. Some old Perpendicular screens are misplaced, and the interesting south transept porch is actually used for the organ-blowing machinery. As a "Guide and Description" we can cordially praise this little book, though we think a few more interesting facts might well have been comprised within its pages. Surely there should have been at least a paragraph or two as to the exceptionally good series of armorial ledger stones which this church contains, and which were recently illustrated and described by Mr. D. Alleyne Walter in our contemporary the *Reliquary*. We notice a mistake with reference to a zodiac encaustic tile on page 67. It is not necessarily from Repton; it has been found at other places. Mr. Boyle seems also to have misread the corner letters, which stand for the month of March.



THE ORNAMENT ON THE EARLY CROSSES OF CORNWALL. By Arthur G. Langdon. *Lake and Lake, Truro.* Pp. 64.

This is a reprint from a recent issue of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. It is almost impossible to review or briefly notice these closely-printed and profusely-illustrated pages, because they are so full of material, and of carefully-reasoned methods of analysis and classification. The first part deals with Celtic ornament found on twenty-eight different examples of Cornish crosses, together with diagrams and descriptions of the way of setting out and developing interlaced patterns. The second part describes and analyses the incised ornaments found on sixty-six old Cornish stones. The third part includes the different forms of ornament which cannot be said to belong to either of the other groups. These varieties of ornaments, occurring on forty-six crosses, are divided by Mr. Langdon into four subdivisions—(1) crosses and patterns produced by flat sinkings; (2) chequer work; (3) patterns produced by bead mouldings; and (4) crosses and ornaments in relief. The fourth part deals with figure-sculpture. In Ireland, as well as in Great Britain, many old crosses are profusely decorated with figure-subjects, such as human figures illustrating scenes from the Bible, birds, beasts, fishes, etc. But in Cornwall the examples of this kind of ornament are almost entirely limited to rudely-executed representations of the Saviour's form in shallow relief. Of this figure Mr. Langdon has collected thirty-seven Cornish examples. The pamphlet concludes with a tabulated account of the different purposes for which some of the crosses have been or are utilized. The desecration and careless disregard of one of the most interesting details of our early history herein made manifest are almost incredible. Surely the landowners, clergy, and antiquaries of Cornwall will rouse themselves before it is too late to save these priceless relics. These are some of the present uses of the early Christian crosses of Cornwall—gate-posts; rubbing-posts (set up in fields purposely for this); pivot for a gate, pivot for a thrashing-machine; built into walls, steps, foot-bridges, and pig-troughs.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Langdon is engaged on what we are certain, from this foretaste, will prove to be a great work on the early "Christian Monuments of Cornwall," of which Cornish folk should be so justly proud.



INDEX OF GAINFORD REGISTERS. Part III. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. 140.

This third book completes the index to the first volume of the registers of *Gainford*, co. Durham. It deals with the burials from 1569 to 1784. The register is very defective from 1659 to 1662. It is intended to supplement this index by the publication of complete copies of all the inscriptions in the church and churchyard. The letters M.I. are added to those names in this index register who have such memorial inscriptions remaining. On the last page are given those entries of burial which could not be indexed because they were anonymous. Sometimes these nameless ones were found drowned in the Tees, sometimes they were beggars on the tramp, sometimes they were soldiers. The entries of this last class are of some interest in connection with the dates at which they appear. Thus:

"One Nicholas, a wandering souldier, dieing in Gainford, Aug., 1599."

"A stranger, being a wounded souldier, 19 April, 1644."

"A soulger from Pearcebridge, 29 Dec., 1745."

"A soulgers child from Pearcebridge, 30 Jan., 1745-6."



HISTORIC ODDITIES AND STRANGE EVENTS. Second series. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. *Methuen and Co.* Demy 8vo.; pp. 372. Price 10s. 6d.

The wonderfully prolific pen of Rev. S. Baring-Gould has been again at work to good purpose in the transcribing and editing of a remarkable collection of curious historic incidents. The present series surpasses even the first in its well-sustained interest from cover to cover. The volume opens with a chapter termed "A Swiss Passion Play," which is an astounding instance of an awful domestic tragedy of the beginning of the century, resulting from unrestrained indulgence in Protestant fanaticism, and may form some excuse for the apparent illiberality of the Swiss Protestant cantons forbidding the performances of the Salvation Army. "A Northern Raphael" gives details of the mystic murder of the artist Gerhard von Kugelgen, at Dresden, in 1820. "The Poisoned Parsnips" clears the memory of Napoleon of the attempted poisoning of Louis XVIII. and his family in 1804, an invented accusation which at the time was believed in by every English newspaper. The murder of Father Thomas, at Damascus, in 1840, and other accusations popularly made from time to time against the Jews, are next discussed. The extraordinary moral obliquity of Jean Aymore, the clever robber of the most valued MSS. of the Royal Library of Paris, at the end of the seventeenth century, forms another fascinating theme. "The Patarines of Milan" takes us back much further in history, namely, to the eleventh century, when the clergy of the north of Italy were nearly all married men. The last and

longest section of the book deals with the weird history of the Anabaptists of Münster. That awful but instructive chapter of Protestantism run mad, has never before been presented in so life-like a form to English readers. It forms nearly half the book; we only wish that Mr. Baring-Gould could be induced to write a monograph on the subject. To sum up our necessarily brief notice, this volume is at once readable and valuable.



QINOT: JEREMIAH'S LAMENTS. By Castle Cleary. *W. Wileman*. Pp. 75. Price 1s. 6d.

In this small book the Lamentations of Jeremiah and the Song of Deborah, are given in Hebrew in English type on one side of the page, with an alleged "literal translation" on the opposite page. An ignorant and bitterly spiteful introduction completes the volume. The author shows conclusively that he neither understands Hebrew nor the Queen's English. A supposed discovery of the writer with regard to a passage in the Song of Deborah, has been exploded again and again; no one who has any real knowledge of Hebrew, or the most elementary ideas of the true teaching of the Old Testament, would dare to bring forward this offensive suggestion. The theology of the writer (we regret to find that he is a Church of England clergyman, educated at St. Aidan's) is deplorably bitter. However, there is not much fear of his booklet doing any serious harm, for we doubt if there are a score of educated Englishmen of any kind of true religious feeling who would be the least likely to purchase it. The only pleasant thing about the work is its clean-looking cover.



The three last quarterly issues of the second volume of NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET, edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., and Rev. C. II. Mayo, M.A., have reached us. They are printed by J. C. Sawtell, of Sherborne, and by their neat and clear appearance do much credit to his press. The contents are varied, and give abundant proof of careful and scholarly editing. The following are the contents of the September number: In Memoriam, Pan Pits, Badbury Rings, Dorset Administrations, Speke and Africa, Dorset and Somerset M.P.'s, Thos. Shepherd, M.P., Matt. Davy, of Shaston, M.P.'s for Taunton, Philip's Letters, St. Birinus, Profits of the Prayes, King Arthur's Grave, Dorset Peculiars, Commonwealth Marriages, Verses Inscribed in Books, Laverham, Tegulæ and Imbrises, Insects Pursued by Swifts, Barber Family, Dorset Archæological Monographs, Tin Mines in Somerset, Tho. and Mary Letterford, Silvester Rounsehall, Gypsies in Dorset, Court Roll of Shaftesbury Abbey, Howard Family, and Notes on Books. This excellently-conducted venture ought to receive the support of all western antiquaries. The annual subscription is only 5s.



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews are held over of several volumes of the smaller edition of *Ruskin's Works*, also of *Studies in Ruskin, the Palace of Pleasure* (3 vols.), the *Exemplar of Jacques Vitry*, *Ballads of the Brave*, *Studies in Jocular Literature*, *The Spirit of Chivalry*, *Chaldean Science*, *Mary-le-bone and St.*

Pancras, A Mid-Lothian Village, History of Clent, etc. On our table lie, among other pamphlets and smaller books, the recent issues of the *American Antiquary*, the *American Bookmaker, Publisher's Weekly* (Boston), *L'Art dans les deux Mondes*, the *Printing World*, the *Building World*, *Gloucester Notes and Queries*, *Byegones*, *East Anglian*, *Western Antiquary*, etc. This month they can only be named.



Correspondence.

AN OLD STAFFORDSHIRE PULPIT.

(*Ante*, pp. 135, 184, vol. xxii.)

THE "tradition" that this pulpit came from Lichfield did not arise at the recent sale, for the man is yet living who conveyed it thence to the late owner's house at Newport, Salop. It was bought by him at the sale of the effects of one of the cathedral clergy, whose name the man in question cannot remember. The men who packed it away in the loft where its eccentric owner kept much of the carving he collected were told by him, as they say, that it was "turned out of the cathedral during the war with Cromwell, when the cathedral was used as a stable." This, however, is not very probable, as it cannot have been originally made for the cathedral, which never had a prior at any time, much less in 1602, and there seems hardly time for it to have been removed from its original home and brought thither between 1602 and 1645. (The pulpit erected by Bishop Hacket, 1662-1669, remained in the cathedral till about twenty-five years ago, and is still in the possession of the dean and chapter.) So far as I am competent to judge, I agree with the opinion that the carving in question is foreign. I have had the opportunity of seeing six small panels belonging to it which unfortunately were sold separately from the main portion. They, too, are "on the rake," and are carved with the following figures: St. Matthew, writing on a tablet, his emblem, the man, represented with wings, holding an inkpot and a scroll towards him; St. Mark, also writing on a tablet, the lion beside him; St. Luke with a book, the ox beside him; St. John also with a book, his eagle holding a sort of pouch in his beak with a long straight object like a pencil-case slung by a cord; St. Nicholas in mitre, dalmatic, and chasuble, in attitude of blessing, the three children in a tub beside him, and a shield in the corner charged with three castles between three legless birds (or so I take them to be); and finally, a bishop in similar vestments carrying his head in his hand, his only distinctive mark (if such it be) being a small quatrefoil on the back of the hand, and frequently repeated on the edge of the chasuble. Mr. H. Sydney Grazebrook, writing to me, pronounces the coat-of-arms evidently foreign. Can any foreign antiquary identify a convent of friars (rather than monks) dedicated to St. Denis, or to some other canonized bishop usually depicted with his head in his hand (there seem to have been several French saints so depicted), which

in 1602 had a prior named Nicholas Patin, of a family sufficiently notable to bear arms?

C. S. B.

I may add that the absence of these small panels is by no means sufficient to prevent the very handsome woodwork in Mr. Royds' possession being used again for its original purpose.

ANGLO-SAXON URN.

(*Ante*, p. 232, vol. xxii.)

Your correspondent, Mr. Arthur G. Wright, is naturally surprised at the exact similitude of two urns, one being fig. 341 of Llewellynn Jewitt's *Grave Mounds*, and described as Anglo-Saxon, the other being fig. 189 of *Les Premiers Hommes*, by the Marquis de Nadaillac, and described there as prehistoric Peruvian. The same urn is fig. 182 of M. de Nadaillac's *English Prehistoric America*, and it is unfortunate for both volumes that the Anglo-Saxon urn is there by some strange mistake. The block illustrating the French author's books is evidently a cast from the wood-block engraved by Llewellynn Jewitt's own hands, and illustrating not only *Grave Mounds*, but Vol. IX. of *The Reliquary*, and Vol. I. of *Ceramic Art in Great Britain*.

This urn, with several others, was discovered in September, 1866, near Kings' Newton, during the excavation of a railway line from Derby to Ashby. The find was watched and recorded, and the urns sketched by Llewellynn Jewitt's particular friend, John Joseph Briggs, of Kings' Newton, from whose sketches Llewellynn Jewitt made the wood engravings. The railway cutting evidently passed through an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which Mr. Briggs said "must have contained many hundreds of urns, but for some time the discovery was kept a secret by the workmen, and numbers were broken to pieces in the hope of finding coin within them. One man sent his pickaxe through seven at one stroke." But most of the urns were already shattered *in situ* when discovered, according to rule when they contain bones and trees grow above them. For the hungry roots invariably stretch directly towards the bones, ultimately dipping into the urns and feeding upon the dissolution of the phosphate of lime, and by their own expansion of growth burst the urns.

This is certainly the true history of the urn figured in M. de Nadaillac's books as "Sepulchral vase from a huaca of Peru;" and the original urn and its fellows are now in my possession. I have also a considerable collection of prehistoric Peruvian pottery from the huacas, to which this Anglo-Saxon urn bears no resemblance whatever.

WILLIAM H. GOSS.

Stoke-on-Trent.

BOOKS IN CHAINS.

(*Ante*, pp. 213, 280, vol. xxii.)

In Mitton Church, situated in a corner of Yorkshire, between Whalley and Stoneyhurst, both of which are in Lancashire, are four portly volumes chained to the screen of the Sherburne Chapel, the resting-place of the former owners of Stoneyhurst. The books, which were formerly fastened to the top

of an old oak table, are now enclosed in an oak case with a glass top. They consist, according to W. Dobson (*Rambles by the Kibble*) of Bishop Jewell's *Defence of the Apology of the Church of England*; Burkitt's *Expository Notes on the New Testament*; Wheatley's *Church of England Man's Companion*, and the *Exposition of Prayer*. In the last is the note "Ex libris parochialis de Mitton, 1722." The church is interesting for many reasons: the Sherburne tombs are fine, and there is a quantity of old oak carving, though not so much as in Whalley Church, not far distant, which is a perfect antiquarian paradise. The floor of the nave at Mitton declines from west to east, and the chancel is still lower. The south porch has in its east wall a recess which from its slanting direction appears to have been a squint, though now built up from the outside. I have not seen it mentioned in any description of the church as being such, nor could I at the time determine whether if it were opened the altar could be seen through one of the windows of the nave, or whether there was any other provision made for that purpose. But for its obvious slant I should have regarded it as simply a holy-water niche.

JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

To the list of places where there are chained books may be added Haughton Church, Staffordshire: black letter, large volume, rebound many years ago (I do not know when); chain 3 feet 6 inches long, fixed to centre of side of book; a few pages missing both from beginning and end. Printed by John Norton in 1609.

Contents: Dedication to King; Life of B. Jewel (*sic*); Copies of Letters between John Bishop, of Sarum, and D. Cole; a Sermon at Paul's Cross, 1560, by Jewel; a Defence of the Apologie; a Reply unto Mr. Harding's Answer, etc.; a View of a Seditious Bull, etc.

I have fairly good evidence that the book belonged originally to this church.

GILBERT T. ROYDS.

To the list of places mentioned in the *Antiquary* (p. 212), might be added the following, viz.: Evesham; Baschurch, Shropshire; Milton, near Clitheroe; Minehead, Somerset; and Mirfield, Yorkshire. For further particulars consult *Notes and Queries*, 7th Ser. i., under the heading "Chained Bibles."

HARRY G. GRIFFINHOOF.

St. Stephen's Club, S.W.

LOW SIDE-WINDOWS.

In the discussion of this subject I have not seen much, if any, reference made to examples within easy reach of residents in London. Permit me to remark that the tiny church of Perivale, two miles north of Ealing, has a fairly good example situated just at the south-west corner of the thirteenth century chancel. It is a distinct window by itself, and retains the ancient strong iron bars, to which has been added a wire screen to protect the modern stained glass. The

sill inside the church is a little lower than the backs of the modern seats. The wooden bell-tower and the adjoining half-timbered residence (a very beautiful one), make the church well worth a holiday stroll from Ealing Station.

JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

HOLY WELLS.

May I be allowed, as an inhabitant of Shropshire, interested in its antiquities, to offer some criticism of the papers of Mr. R. C. Hope on "Holy Wells," so far as they have reference to those in that county? In reference to Woolston Well, the present building is inaccurately described as a chapel, though it is possible that fragments of a chapel may have been incorporated in it (*cf.* Shropshire Archaeological Society's Transactions, vol. ix., p. 238).

On the other hand, Mr. Hope omits to notice any of the following: the Causeway Well, near Acton Burnell; the Wishing Well at Sunny Gutter, near Ludlow; St. Cuthbert's Well at Albrighton, near Shifnal; the Well Wakes at Halliwell, near Rorrington; Lady Well, near Churchstoke; the Trinity Wakes connected with wells in the neighbourhood of Oswestry; and the well dressing at Betchcot, near Smethcot. Wells dedicated to saints also existed at Worfield (St. Peter's), at Wem (St. John's), at Ludlow (St. Julian's), and at Minsterley (Lady Well). There is a well at Haughmond Abbey, still covered by its fifteenth century well-house, but I am not aware of any legend connected with it; and on the other side of Shrewsbury is the Pitch Well, which gives its name to the village of Pitchford. Lastly, an interesting fragment of English history is preserved in the name of "Fair Rosamond's Well" at Corham.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

Shrewsbury.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

The Index to Vol. XXII. of the "ANTIQUARY" will be issued with the February number of Vol. XXIII.